



Young grants permission after secret deal on licences

BA given the go-ahead for B-Cal merger

By Evelyn Elliott, Air Correspondent

The decks were cleared yesterday for British Airways to take over British Caledonian when Lord Young of Gifford, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, formally announced that the merger would not be against the public interest.

The go-ahead came after a secret deal was struck between British Airways and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to hand back eight B-Cal licences to the Civil Aviation Authority for redistribution - possibly among rival, independent carriers.

It will mean that the Gatwick-based B-Cal operation - and the size of the offer eventually made for it - will be much smaller than originally intended.

The MMC made it plain during its three-month investigation, that the original proposals were unacceptable and could be against the public interest. Lord King, the chairman of British Airways, said: "I am changing my tune. Nothing has been done to make more capacity available for us on the long haul routes such as to Tokyo and Los Angeles. The new merged airline could end up with all the capacity available from Japan for example."

He is seeking to revoke British Airways' licence to fly to Tokyo in the hope that the CAA will order it to give up some of the capacity and hand it to Virgin.

Peter Villa, chairman of British Airways, said: "Our first reaction is that it does nothing to address the concerns of the charter carriers. It is now essential that a further review is carried out on the traffic distribution rules in the south-east of England."

If British Airways is successful in taking over B-Cal, the airlines will probably fly under completely separate colours, with British Airways operating scheduled services and the B-Cal tarzan remaining on charter and package holiday routes.

All operations now served by British Airways would be merged with, and become British Caledonian, operating not only package holiday flights to the Mediterranean but long-haul charter flights.

Services to Tokyo and Saudi Arabia, now operated by B-Cal from Gatwick, would be transferred to Heathrow.

Although the concessions they were forced to make led to renewed fears, especially among back-bench Tory MPs, that the deal might eventually collapse, Lord King said he was determined to press ahead with a new offer as soon as possible.

British Caledonian, which had not been told of the deal in advance, was convinced that the offer would not have been made had Lord King not been satisfied that he was still left with a viable proposition.

"Nothing has changed as far as we are concerned," said Sir Adam Thomson, chairman of B-Cal, last night. "We played no part at all in offering to surrender any licences to the CAA, and there is no certainty that they will go to anyone other than to a new merged BA/B-Cal anyway."

"All we can do is sit back and wait for the bids to come in. All things being equal, he who bids the most will be the front runner."

B-Cal is keeping its options open and negotiating with a number of foreign carriers, notably KLM and SAS, who which may be prepared to put up a substantial financial stake in the airline.

Lord King said after the proposed deal: "The next step will be for British Airways to resume contact with B-Cal and their financial advisers. My board colleagues and I will then decide at what price it would be justifiable to make a further offer to B-Cal's shareholders."

BA now has 21 days in which to put forward a revised offer. It is unlikely to be more than £1.2 billion but the £237 million bid last July.

Mr Harry Goodman, chairman of the International Leisure Group, whose own airline, Air Europe, is still ready to make a counter-bid should British Airways' proposals be rejected, said: "Having had a chance to study the report, I don't think there is any real opportunity for the independent carriers at all. Lord King could end up with the monopoly he wanted, lock, stock, and barrel."

His main complaint, which

Operators fear for future of Gatwick

From Derek Harris, Innsbruck

Alarm at the prospect of mounting inconvenience to passengers using charter flights emerged when the news of clearance for the British Airways and British Caledonian merger reached the annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents in Innsbruck.



Lord King, chairman of BA (above) and Sir Adam Thomson of B-Cal: package of proposals put to inquiry.

The main worry is that British Airways will be able to wield more power, leading to Gatwick Airport becoming increasingly used only for scheduled flights.

Mr Jack Smith, the Abta president, said: "We want clear safeguards to ensure that a proper balance will be maintained of charter and scheduled traffic at key airports, particularly Gatwick."

Abta would like to see British Airways having to surrender more flight slots at Gatwick over the next year, and intends to press the Government on the issues involved, including a resumption of a review by the Civil Aviation Authority on anti-competitive behaviour in the industry.

Abta was disappointed at the extent of the safeguards for the merger, said Mr Smith.

Mr John Boyle, vice-chairman of Abta's tour operators' council, said: "We do not want charter passengers to be second-class citizens. We want the charter-scheduled balance at Gatwick at least maintained and if possible improved."

Mr Keith St Clair, a member of the tour operators' council, said: "British Airways is giving up flying slots at Gatwick but could re-apply along with everybody else for them."

Moscow party fires reforming leader Yeltsin

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Mr Boris Yeltsin, the outspoken Kremlin reformer and one of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's former closest allies in the campaign for perestroika and glasnost, was sacked yesterday from his post as chief of the influential Moscow City Communist Party.

His removal, although anticipated widely in Western diplomatic circles, was seen by many Soviet intellectuals and younger Muscovites as a bitter blow to the whole reform programme and an ominous sign that the conservatives are gaining the upper hand in the Kremlin hierarchy.

The decision, taken behind closed doors at a meeting of the Moscow party's ruling committee, followed Mr Yeltsin's controversial speech on October 21 to the Communist Party's Central Committee in which he criticized the slow pace of reform and offered to resign.

A brief announcement from Tass, following the broadcast of Mr Yeltsin's removal on state television's main evening news programme, said he had been replaced as Moscow city chief by Mr Lev Zaikov, a full Politburo member at present responsible for the huge Soviet defence industry complex.

The official agency added that the Moscow party committee had unanimously approved the results of the October 21 Central Committee meeting at which Mr Yeltsin made his criticisms. The Tass communiqué added that the Central Committee had on that day adopted a resolution characterizing Mr Yeltsin's remarks as "politically mistaken". No word of this resolution had previously emerged.

Altogether, 24 people spoke at yesterday's Moscow meeting and Tass communiqué said that both Mr Yegor Ligachev, the Kremlin number two, and Mr Georgy Razumovsky, the Central Committee secretary responsible for personnel and organizational work in the Party had taken part, providing further indications of the seriousness of the affair.

Western observers, although seeing Mr Yeltsin's removal as a blow to Mr Gorbachev's reforming image, said that it was also an indication that the crisis has been resolved without making his own position as Kremlin leader vulnerable.

The Yeltsin affair, which has been shrouded from the start in the kind of old-fashioned Kremlin secrecy which has made a mockery of the term glasnost, was seen as the biggest political crisis to face Mr Gorbachev since he took power in March, 1985.

Although details of Mr Yeltsin's now-notorious

speech on October 21 have never been published, Soviet officials claimed that, as well as criticizing the slow pace of reform, he also attacked the style of Communist Party leadership, including the sometimes extravagant public role played by Mrs Raisa Gorbachov.

It was never clear whether the rumours widely circulated about his criticism of Mrs Gorbachov were true, or part of a whispering campaign launched by the KGB and its conservative chief, Mr Viktor Chebrikov, in order to ensure that the Moscow party leaders went ahead with the firing of Mr Yeltsin.

Only 24 hours before yesterday's unanimous vote to install in his place Mr Zaikov, aged 64, seven young demonstrators were out on the streets of Moscow petitioning for signatures in support of Mr Yeltsin. They claim to have received 40 in the space of 20 minutes before a city official snatched a photograph of Mr Yeltsin from their hands and the meeting was broken up.

The attempt by the Kremlin to hush up the Yeltsin affair failed after it leaked to Western correspondents in Moscow. But even after last night's announcement, little of the full story was available to ordinary Soviet citizens.

The television newscaster said that he had been fired for "major shortcomings" in his leadership of the capital's party organization, a move which is expected to mean his automatic expulsion from the ruling Politburo, of which he is a non-voting member.

The gravity of the crisis - which threatened to overshadow last week's elaborate celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution - was shown by Mr Gorbachev's presence at yesterday's meeting at the Moscow city party headquarters and his decision to speak. No immediate details of his speech were released.

Earlier, in a keynote address opening last week's anniversary celebrations, he issued a strong indirect criticism of Mr Yeltsin, aged 56, his former protégé, by rebuking "headstrong and impatient people" for seeking to speed up the pace of change in the Soviet Union.

Another arrest by kidnap police

By John Cooney

A large force of Dublin police yesterday crashed their way into a house and overpowered a man they believe was second-in-command of the gang that kidnapped Dublin dentist Mr John O'Grady.

Mr Tony O'Neill, aged 25, from Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, had a loaded revolver by his side when detectives forced their way into the house in the city.

Last night he was being held under the Republic's anti-terrorism law for questioning in connection with the kidnapping, reportedly led by Mr Dessi O'Hare, a former member of the Irish National Liberation Army, and who is still at large.

Four others, including O'Hare's wife Claire, have been charged with kidnapping Mr O'Grady.

Ransom claim, page 2
Spectrum, page 14

IN PART 2

4-1 triumph

Goals from Beardsley, Barnes, Robson and Adams gave England's footballers a 4-1 win over Yugoslavia in Belgrade, assuring them of a place in next year's European Championship finals. Pages 47, 48

Director's lib

Women are increasingly making a place for themselves at the top in industry, says Elaine Sunderland, a director of Alexander Hughes & Associates. In today's General Appointments. Pages 35-42

Portfolio Gold

There is £8,000 to be won today in The Times Portfolio Gold competition, double the usual amount as there was no winner yesterday. Portfolio list, page 33.

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Rodgers quits to lead architects

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr William Rodgers, one of the Gang of Four who founded the SDP and a vice president of the party, is to resign from his full-time party activity in order to take up a new post as Director-General of the Royal Institution of British Architects.

Mr Rodgers failed to win a seat in the June election, like Mr Shirley Williams and Mr Roy Jenkins who became a peer in the dissolution honours list.

Mr Rodgers will resign both as vice-president of the SDP and as the party's finance committee chairman. He will not seek a seat to fight at the next election.

Mr Rodgers, a prominent Gaiskellite and long time organizer of the Labour Right, has told friends that while his heart remains with the SDP and his faith in the party is not diminished he wants to have a more definite career challenge than he has faced over the past four years since losing his Stockton seat in 1983.

There was considerable surprise in September when he was not named as a member of the SDP's negotiating team for the merger talks with the Liberals.

The departure of Mr Rodgers, probably the most effective organizer and negotiator in the ranks of the SDP, will be a blow to the party.

Mr Rodgers had longer ministerial experience than either Mrs Williams or Dr David Owen. He played a leading part coaxing away Labour MPs to join the SDP. It also fell to him to negotiate the original deal on seats with the Liberals.

With Dr Owen leaving his former Gang of Four colleagues to negotiate a merger with the Liberals while he goes off on his own, the break up of the original Gang of Four is now complete.

The institute has not made it a condition of his engagement that Mr Rodgers should cease political activity but he is understood to feel that with the institute seeking a higher profile and planning a more campaigning role it would not be in its best interests for him to continue in his political roles.

It would make life difficult when he was representing the institute's interests to Ministers or leading delegations to non-political bodies.

At the institute Mr Rodgers, who has spent his whole life in politics since becoming secretary of the Fabian Society aged 22, will have charge of a £4 million budget.

Boy swept out to sea in storms

By David Cross

A 12-year-old boy was missing and feared drowned last night after being swept out to sea by a freak wave during gale-force storms which lashed the south coast.

Mark Rowles and a friend, also aged 12, was cycling along the promenade at Peacehaven, Sussex, when the giant wave knocked them off their bikes.

The wash dragged Mark into the sea through a gap in the sea wall. The other boy, Jamie Churchill, managed to cling on but was unable to help his friend.

A rescue operation was launched involving the Newhaven lifeboat and a Royal Naval helicopter from HMS Daedalus but was called off as darkness fell. Last night rescuers combed the coast line at low tide.

The driver of a Vauxhall car died yesterday as the fresh gales and torrential rain hit the South, damaging more homes and trees and flooding low-lying areas.

The driver was killed when he lost control and skidded on slippery leaves in heavy rain and strong winds on the A3102 Melksham to Bromham road in Wiltshire. The

Continued on page 24, col 7

£11.8 billion added to share values

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The stock market recovered strongly yesterday, encouraged by the dollar's firmer performance after President Reagan said he did not want a further decline in its value.

Several London dealers said the crash was over and share prices had passed their lowest point.

There was nervousness, however, before the release of important US trade figures today and because there has still been no sign of a compromise on the US budget deficit.

The FT-SE 100 index closed 65.8 points higher at 1,639.3, adding £11.8 billion to share values. The index has climbed 125 points, or 8 per cent, from its low on Tuesday morning.

Warburg Securities, a leading firm of market-makers in London, told its clients to buy shares because the market had fallen as far as it was going to.

"The worst is over," said Mr Ian Harwood, an economist at Warburg Securities.

The dollar added to its overnight gains after President Reagan's comments, rising 1.4 pence to DM1.6750. The pound dipped by more than half a cent to \$1.7795.

£12bn boost, page 25
Stock market, page 26

Both sides welcome Synod homosexuality vote

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Moves to toughen the Church of England's teaching and discipline on homosexuality achieved partial success in the General Synod of the church at Westminster yesterday.

After debating a series of amendments, the majority of Synod members opted for one which expressed disapproval of "homosexual genital acts", but framed them below adultery and fornication.

Some opponents of homosexuality claimed the result was a "total victory" because of the passing of an amendment which called on homosexuals to "repent". They will now be pressing for the Church to change its recruitment policies, to eliminate

candidates for ordination who are homosexual.

That interpretation was, not accepted by the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement, which welcomed the result, though it had "some misgivings". The Synod had clearly given the gay and lesbian community a place in the life of the Church, the movement said, and had rejected the "alienation and total condemnation of homosexuality".

The issue may come before the Church again next year, if the bishops publish the results of a confidential study of homosexuality in the Church they are now preparing.

The sharpest division yesterday came over a demand for homosexual clergy to be "appropriately disciplined" for sexual immorality. In

an almost evenly-divided Synod the bishops and clergy out-voted the laity, who wanted the demand formally endorsed by the Synod.

Two extreme positions were both rejected: there was little support for an amendment which equated homosexual and heterosexual activity, accepting both if they were in permanent and committed relationships; and the original motion, saying homosexual acts were sinful in all circumstances, was amended out of all recognition, losing the particular words in the process.

The resolution, finally passed by 388 votes to 19, declared: "That the biblical and traditional teaching of chastity and fidelity in personal relationships is a response to, and expression of, God's love for each one

of us." It went on to state four principles:

- That sexual intercourse is an act of total commitment which belongs properly within a permanent married relationship.
- That "fornication and adultery are sins against this ideal and are to be met by a call to repentance and the exercise of compassion."
- That homosexual genital acts also fall short of this ideal and are likewise to be met by a call to repentance and the exercise of compassion.
- That all Christians are called to be exemplary in all spheres of morality, including sexual morality, and that holiness of life is particularly required of Christian leaders.

Synod report, page 4
Bernard Levin, page 16

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NEWS SUMMARY

Harrier crashes as pilot ejects

The pilot of an RAF Harrier was the subject of an inquiry yesterday after he suddenly ejected a few seconds before the aircraft was due to touch down on a short landing strip after a training flight.

The Harrier GR3 was badly damaged after landing heavily and careering off into the boundary fence at RAF Wittering in Cambridgeshire. The pilot landed safely by parachute.

The Ministry of Defence said it was not clear why the pilot had decided to eject from the Harrier. He had done so when the aircraft was "pretty close" to the ground.

It was the second time in less than three weeks that a Harrier had come down without a pilot. Last month a Harrier GR5 owned by British Aerospace flew without a pilot for more than 500 miles before ditching in the sea 800 miles off Land's End. The pilot was believed to have been sucked out. Yesterday's was the fourth Harrier crash this year.

Charity Post talks best-seller continue

One Day For Life, the book of photographs published to raise funds for cancer charities, has shot to the top of the best-seller lists in only three days.

The Guinness Book of Records is considering marking the book's phenomenal success in its next edition.

Some small booksellers ran out of copies of the charity book within hours of publication on November 8, and larger stockists are placing orders for up to seven times their initial number.

The book, launched by the cancer charity, Search 88, carries 350 of 110,000 photographs taken by the public as a chronicle of one day in Britain - August 14, 1987.

Talks aimed at averting a damaging postal strike at Christmas will resume in London tomorrow.

Sir Bryan Nicholson, the Post Office chairman, met Mr Alan Tiffin, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, yesterday to discuss their differences.

At tomorrow's talks, the two sides will seek a compromise between the need to improve the service and the union demand for a three-hour reduction in the working week.

The Post Office has offered a reduction of one hour, if it is financed through greater productivity.

Abortion deal 'close'

Backers of Mr David Alton's abortion Bill believe they are close to a compromise under which the legal limit for abortion would be reduced from 28 to 18 weeks, but with exemptions where tests show that the baby would be born disabled.

Sixty MPs have written to Mr Alton saying they would support the Bill on those terms, and the backers believe the addition of a disability exemption clause could secure the support of the Prime Minister.

A disability exemption clause is certain to be moved during the committee stage. It will be opposed by Mr Alton on the grounds that the disabled have as much right to life as anyone else, but he is said to take a "realistic" attitude.

EEC rules Svetlana under fire support

A former Cabinet minister said last night that more resentment and acrimony would emerge in Britain's relations with the EEC if rates of value-added tax were imposed on the House of Commons by European judges.

Mr John Biffen, a leading "arm marketeer", said that a new "battering ram" for integration and uniformity was developing as part of moves towards greater harmonization within the EEC.

"We will learn the potency of judge-made law rather than democratically-elected-parliamentary-made law."

Britain granted permission yesterday to Joseph Stalin's daughter, Mrs Svetlana Peters, to settle in Britain and work as a writer in Cambridge.

Mr Timothy Renton, Minister of State at the Home Office, announced the decision in a letter to Mr Robert Rhodes James, Tory MP for Cambridge.

Mrs Peters, aged 61, lives in Wisconsin. She first went to the United States after defecting in 1967.

She moved to England in 1982 before returning to the Soviet Union, where she again changed her mind.

Beastie Boy cleared

Adam Horowitz of the Beastie Boys pop group will be sued for damages in an American court, in spite of being cleared of an assault charge by magistrates in Liverpool yesterday.

Mr Rex Makin, the solicitor acting for Joanne Clarke, aged 18, who claims that Mr Horowitz threw a can of beer in her face at a pop concert, said she would pursue a civil claim for damages against both Mr Horowitz and the group.

"The magistrate's decision does not affect the civil case at all," Mr Makin said. "In America, they talk in telephone numbers, not like the English courts."

Mr Horowitz, aged 21, from New York, was cleared of assault after witnesses at the pop concert said they had not seen him throw anything into the crowd.

Bitter Commons clash as sitting is wiped out

By Nicholas Wood and Philip Webster

A bitter dispute about the role of the Prime Minister in backing an obscure private Bill broke out last night after an entire day sitting of the Commons had been wiped out.

Ministers were saying that the Opposition frontbench claims linking Mrs Margaret Thatcher to the P&O shipping group were merely a smokescreen to cover their ineptitude in losing a rare opportunity to put the Government on the defensive.

Labour was accused of

shooting itself in the foot when its delaying tactics throughout Tuesday night and yesterday morning on a private Bill to expand the P&O-owned Felixstowe harbour destroyed yesterday's sitting.

Relations among Labour MPs and between the Government and Opposition frontbenches became soured and some of the angriest parliamentary scenes in years brought stern rebukes from the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill.

In the uproar that followed the loss of yesterday's sitting, Mr Weatherill became increasingly exasperated and

threatened Mr Allan Rogers, a frontbench defence spokesman, with expulsion from the chamber.

Mr Weatherill accused Mr Eric Heffer, the veteran left-winger, of an abuse of the House when he left his seat and stood in front of the mace asking to be heard.

In the hubbub, Mr Weatherill told Sir Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds: "Sit down for God's sake".

Proceedings on the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Bill, against which Labour MPs have been battling for three

years, began shortly after 8 o'clock on Tuesday night. Labour opposed the measure on environmental grounds because it fears it would further undermine the National Dock Labour Scheme providing a "job for life" in an already non-unionized port.

The Bill's backers, led by Sir Eldon, had organized more than 100 MPs to stay through the small hours to get the legislation through. They maintain that the £100 million expansion will bring 2,000 jobs to the area and allow Felixstowe to compete with Rotterdam in the super-container market.

But Labour backbenchers, led by Mr Frank Dobson, the shadow Leader of the House, delayed the start of the debate by more than an hour by claiming that P&O, abetted by Sir Eldon, were coming close to seeking to buy votes. Although the Bill, as private legislation was not officially supported by the Government, it swiftly became clear that ministers were as determined as the promoters to get it onto the statute book come what may.

Labour realized that their tactics, if carried to the limit, would mean that their monthly opportunity to question

Scottish ministers, their own debate on transport and a statement on the airline merger would go by the board. This caused deep divisions on their own side with Mr Donald Dewar, the shadow Scottish secretary, and some of his colleagues furious.

Mr Dewar, at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, tried to get the Felixstowe debate adjourned in a last-ditch attempt to save the business, but the Tory whips gleefully turned the tables by defeating his move and allowing Labour to score what they regarded as a massive own goal.

IRA tries to lessen impact of arms find and bombing

By John Cooney

The IRA Army Council is playing down the enormity of the operational setback to its terrorist campaign from its miscalculation over the Enniskillen bombing and the seizure by French authorities of 130 tonnes of arms, ammunition and explosives on the Eksund, Irish government and security sources indicated last night in Dublin.

The Irish government, on the basis of information supplied from Paris, is now convinced that the cargo on the Eksund was destined for the IRA and that it originated from Libya.

Mr Gerry Collins, the Irish justice minister, has told the Dail (parliament) that the cargo found on the Eksund was intended to heighten the IRA campaign of violence.

Mr Collins believes that a safe landing of the cargo would have put the campaign on to a plane not experienced since the republic gained its independence from Britain in the early 1920s.

Both government and opposition politicians are convinced that the Eksund cargo, which included at least 20 SAM 7 surface-to-air missiles, would have put the IRA in a position where it could have posed a serious threat to the republic.

A report in a London newspaper yesterday quoting an IRA spokesman as saying that the Enniskillen bombing in which 11 people were killed and more than 60 injured, had had a devastating effect on the terrorist organization's political and international support is regarded in Dublin as a statement of the obvious.

But there is scepticism in London and Belfast of the IRA claim that the Enniskillen bombing will not impede its operational capacity.

The combination Enniskillen and the arms seizure have transformed attitudes on both sides of the border towards the IRA, and renewed the determination of the British and Irish governments to co-operate in defeating the IRA.

Both governments are preparing for an unscheduled meeting of the Anglo-Irish conference at which a formula may be found that will enable Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish

prime minister, to agree to the implementation of an extradition act on December 1. The two governments will also consider measures to improve cross-border security.

It was learnt last night that Mr John Stanley, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, made a private unpublished visit to Dublin several weeks ago for talks on cross-border security with Mr Collins.

Advanced preparations for the conference have been made by Sir John Hermon, Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and Mr Eamon Doherty, the new head of the Garda.

Mr Alan Dukes, leader of the Fine Gael Party and a former justice minister, is not convinced by the reported claim of the IRA spokesman that the Enniskillen bomb contained 40lbs of gelignite. He believes that "the murderous bomb outrage perpetrated in Enniskillen last Sunday appears to have been carried out with explosives similar to those found in the Eksund".

A spokesman for Mr Dukes said last night that it was understood that the deadly explosive substance used at Enniskillen was Semtex, which comes from Czechoslovakia.

Government and opposition sources in Dublin believe that the Enniskillen bomb was a desperate counter-measure by the IRA to win back support.

It has also been confirmed in Dublin that four arms shipments - two in 1985 and two in 1986 - may have originated from Libya. Police authorities are investigating whether these shipments were brought ashore in the republic. Yesterday, Mr Alan Shatter, the Fine Gael spokesman on legal affairs, said that Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, should be banned from holding meetings in public buildings in the republic.

He deplored the fact that Sinn Fein had held its annual conference in the Mansion House in Dublin a fortnight ago and he asked the government to prohibit "fellow travellers" of the IRA from using public buildings in the Irish state.

Youngest victim goes home



Lisa Cathcart, aged six, the Enniskillen blast's youngest victim, leaving hospital yesterday with the gift of a typewriter from Mr Richard Needham, Ulster health minister.

'Dublin backed ransom'

By John Cooney

The Irish government was accused yesterday of being involved in arrangements for the payment of about £1.5 million to a terrorist gang for the release of Mr John O'Grady, a Dublin dentist.

Mr Alan Dukes, leader of the opposition, has refused to accept the government's denial.

Mr O'Grady was released last Thursday after police had discovered his whereabouts less than an hour before the alleged ransom was scheduled to be paid.

Mr Dukes claims that the government arranged for £1 million to be flown from Belfast to Dublin and transferred with £250,000 to Cork.

76 escape bomb carnage

By Michael McCarthy

A second IRA Remembrance Day bomb, found and disarmed in a village 18 miles from Enniskillen, would have exploded among 76 young people taking part in a parade.

The 150lb bomb, triple the size of the Enniskillen bomb, was packed into a metal keg and a plastic container in the Ulster border village of Tullyhommon.

It was planted in a roadside ditch at the point where the young members of the 1 Pettigo Boys' and Girls' Brigade formed up on Sunday to march to a remembrance service in Tullyhommon's Methodist church.

Yesterday, the sweet smell of the home-made explosive still hung in the air as the parents of the young people who had been so close to death spoke of their horror over what might have happened.

"A whole generation of young people in this area would have been wiped out," Mr Mervyn Rowe, the Boys' Brigade captain, said. "I am horrified and revolted. Whole families of children would have been killed; my own four children among them."

A 20-strong pipe band led the parade of the 33 boys and 43 girls with five men and five women Boys' Brigade officers. All are Protestants. Three local ex-servicemen marched with them, to lay two wreaths in the church, but no members of the security forces took part.

The bomb lay concealed near cattle pens half a mile outside the village and the command wire from it crossed over the Termon river, 20 yards away into the Irish Republic. Responsibility for it was claimed in a telephone call to a Belfast radio station

on Sunday afternoon by the "West Fermanagh Brigade" of the Provisional IRA, who said it had failed to explode.

The terrorists are believed to have made two attempts to detonate it, once when the parade was forming up and once when it was dispersing. A police and Army search found the bomb on Monday but bomb disposal teams took until Tuesday afternoon to make it safe.

In scores of Ulster towns and villages yesterday thousands of people left their homes and workplaces to take part in simple acts of remembrance at local war memorials in memory of those killed at Enniskillen.

Julian Armstrong, aged 16, who dug his parents from the rubble of the Enniskillen bombing attended their funeral service yesterday.

Letters, page 17

Thatcher to miss Ulster service

By Richard Ford Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will not attend a special Remembrance Day service to be held on Sunday week at Enniskillen in place of the ceremony wrecked by the Provisional IRA bomb attack.

The Prime Minister has a long-standing engagement in Paris on November 22 to meet the French prime minister, M Jacques Chirac, in advance of the European heads of government meeting at Copenhagen next month.

Reports that the Prime Minister would travel to Co Fermanagh are a breach of security and her attendance would create an additional burden for those guarding Royal British Legion members from all over the United Kingdom. The Government is angered that the first Mrs Thatcher knew of the service and her expected attendance was when she listened to the radio at Downing Street yesterday.

Security surrounding prime ministerial visits to the province is always tight and was increased still further during her last trip in December.

The Government denies that the service or the possibility of Mrs Thatcher's attendance was discussed at the meeting she held with a delegation from Co Fermanagh, led by Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionist party, at the Commons on Monday.

Pay talks founder as car men strike

By Tim Jones

Pay talks between management and union leaders at Ford to secure a three-year agreement and avert potentially damaging strikes broke down yesterday.

While the talks took place in London, production on more than 1,000 cars at the company's Dagenham plant ceased.

More than 14,000 hourly-paid workers held a one-day strike in protest at the company's offer of a 4.25 per cent rise for this year with increases for the next two years being linked to inflation. In return, the company wants agreement on increased flexibility.

The unions have demanded a 10 per cent rise, tied to improvements in working conditions, which would add up to a package worth more than four times the rate of inflation.

Ford unions in Europe have been invited to attend a meeting next week at which they will be warned of possible moves by the company to divert production to the Continent if British workers strike over a single-union deal at the proposed Dundee plant.

Both sides have agreed to meet again on Monday week. At Vauxhall's plants at Ellesmere Port and Luton, production is expected to return to normal today after 24-hour strikes by 7,500 hourly-paid workers in support of their 10 per cent claim. The company says the unions' demand for a shorter working week and other benefits would amount to more than 20 per cent.

The company has offered 8.25 per cent over two years plus consolidation of some bonus payments and rises amounting to an additional 4 per cent in return for greater productivity and flexibility.

Talks between the Vauxhall unions and management have broken down and there are no plans for other meetings. An "appalling decision" may have been taken to hand over all or part of the Austin Rover plant at Cowley South to foreign competition over the heads of the workforce and local community, Mr Andrew Smith, Labour MP for Oxford East, said yesterday.

Mr Smith said that he feared that the plant, which makes Maestro and Montego cars, was being handed over "as an element of the Government's privatization proposals".

There are understood to be no new car models earmarked for the Cowley South plant, which is in his constituency. There has been growing speculation that it will be taken over by a foreign car maker as Austin Rover strives to cut overhead costs by building more cars at Longbridge, Birmingham.

Austin Rover has won a £60 million fleet order to supply 8,000 cars and vans to Kenning Car and Van Rental over the next two years.

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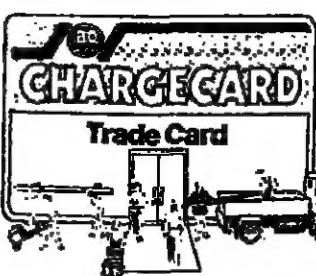
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Number of judges to rise in battle against case delays

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, is to increase the number of Court of Appeal and High Court judges to cope with the huge increase in work, cut the backlog of more than 900 civil appeals and "unacceptable" delays.

The increase, the first for several years, means the present statutory maximum of 23 Court of Appeal posts will rise to 28 (of which three or four are to be filled initially); and the present statutory maximum of 79 High Court judges will go up to 85 (of which two will be filled initially).

Both Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, and Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, have called in recent weeks for more judges to be appointed to cope with the growing workload.

Lord Mackay said more were needed in the Court of Appeal because of "continuing pressure of work". It could take as long as 18 months for an appeal to be heard against a final High Court judgement. This was an "unacceptable situation" which could not be alleviated without further action.

In the Court of Appeal's civil division, appeals entered

had risen by 8 per cent from 1983 to nearly 1,600 cases last year. In the same period the number of cases heard had gone up by 18 per cent.

In spite of the "enormous amount of work" done by the Master of the Rolls and others, it was now virtually impossible to make inroads into the backlog of outstanding appeals which had stood at 954 since October 1986.

In the criminal division, there had been a 20 per cent increase in appeals entered and the upward trend in the workload of the crown court would mean this would continue.

In spite of efforts by the Lord Chief Justice and others, the number of outstanding cases at the end of 1986 increased by 7 per cent over the 1985 figure to more than 2,800. Of those, 7 per cent were more than six months old, which was again "unacceptable".

In the High Court, judges were needed because of increased work, "excessive" delays in hearings in the Queen's Bench division, particularly in the commercial court, and the need to avoid excessive use of deputy High Court judges, now sitting for half the High

Court work outside London.

It could take 18 months for an action to come to trial in the Queen's Bench division, he said, and three years in the commercial court.

A pilot scheme will be set up in the new year by the Lord Chancellor's Department to see how more solicitors can be appointed as judges. There are now only 40 circuit judges drawn from the ranks of solicitors, some 10 per cent.

Yesterday, the Law Society welcomed the Lord Chancellor's intention to increase the number of solicitor-circuit judges and said it would be considering raising the question of solicitors and the High Court bench, from which they are now barred.

Mr Andrew Lockley, director, legal practice, said: "We shall be writing to the Lord Chancellor to pursue the discussions we had already been having on how to improve procedures". More than 300 solicitors had expressed interest in applying for judicial appointment. At present, solicitors, because of their numbers, must apply for part-time judicial posts for which barristers are automatically considered.

All wrapped up just in time for winter



Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday observed the 400,000th Community Programme home insulation. With his wife, Anne, he saw draught proofing at the home of Mr and Mrs William Galloway (centre above) in Wadham Road, Wandsworth, London (Photograph: Alan Weller).

Abbey's banking challenge

By Amanda Pardoe

The Abbey National, the second largest building society, is poised to take on the high street banks with the launch of interest-bearing current accounts.

The society launched yesterday the Abbey National current account and the Abbey National high interest cheque account, both of which will carry a £50 cheque guarantee card and allow standing orders and direct debits.

The accounts replace the society's cheque-saver account and will come into effect from November 30. Initially, they

will be offered only to customers who hold a cheque-saver account; there are 380,000 such accounts representing 500,000 customers.

The high interest cheque account has a minimum opening balance of £2,500. Only £1 is needed to open a current account.

The society already provides other current-account-related services, such as a cash card through the Link cash dispenser network, a bill payment service and unsecured personal loans.

The society will be introducing authorized overdrafts of £50 to £1,000 next March, when the accounts will be made generally available.

The current rate of interest will be 4.5 per cent net on the Current Account, and will be paid monthly. The High Interest Cheque Account will range from 6.79 to 7.72 per cent net paid monthly, or 7 to 8 per cent net, paid annually.

The Abbey intends to clear its own cheques, and will cease to use the Co-op Bank next June, when it becomes a member of Cheque and Credit Clearing Co Ltd.

Individual hazards will be highlighted, beginning this month with a pre-Christmas campaign against dangerous toys and child poisoning from medicines and household materials.

Figures from the Department of Trade and Industry show that 5,400 people were killed in Britain last year and a further three million sought medical attention after accidents in the home.

Safety first campaign to cut home accidents

Falls accounted for 38 per cent of all accidents, killing about 3,000 people a year, mostly the elderly and very young.

At a press conference to launch the campaign, the television presenter, Sarah Greene, demonstrated typical hazards in the kitchen, sitting-room and workshop.

Private schools' rolls threatened

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

Independent schools could lose up to a third of their customers if proposals by Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, for wider choice in state schools are successful.

In a MORI poll of parents with children at private schools, commissioned by the newly-merged educational consultants Gabbins, Truman and Thring, it was found that 35 per cent of parents do not make up their minds to send their child to an independent school until less than a year before the child is due to start there.

Dr John Rae, former head of Westminster School and a member of Gabbins, Truman and Thring's council, said yesterday that these "waverers" could be lost by the independent sector if the Government's plans for more choice, grant-maintained schools and city technology colleges are successful.

"It could imply that these parents, a third of those who use independent schools, would really like to remain in the maintained sector but get cold feet at the last minute."

The "Baker revolution", added Dr Rae, who is now director of the Laura Ashley Foundation, will also put pressure on independent schools to be more responsive to parents. Only 40 per cent of the 300-plus survey sample felt they had enough say in the way their school was run.

Parents are unprepared for private education. About 75 per cent do not plan for school fees, though boarding fees run to around £6,000 a year.

Only 48 per cent visit more

than one school before making the most important choice for their child's education.

More than a million students in polytechnics and colleges of further and higher education may not get their examination results next year if pay negotiations between lecturers and education authorities are not reopened by Christmas.

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education is preparing to ballot its 78,000 members next month on support for action to disrupt examinations.

As many courses involve a high degree of continuous assessment, a yes vote will mean that action begins early next year. Teachers will probably continue to look at students' work but will not let them know their results.

The union is seeking a 15 per cent pay rise for 1987, followed by 7.5 per cent in 1988, arguing that this will restore parity with university and school staff of two years ago.

It has also proposed a restructuring of the profession aimed at increasing productivity involving summer opening of colleges and new pay scales which would cut the tendency for promoted staff to be taken away from the lecture rooms.

The employers said yesterday that there may be a marginal improvement in the pay offer but there was little hope of agreement on new working arrangements. Their offer would raise a college lecturer's maximum salary to £14,500 and a principal lecturer's to £17,500.

Wardship for 'baby's own good'

By Peter Davenport

Social services officials yesterday defended their decision to take wardship of court proceedings for a baby not yet born as being in the child's best interests.

Social workers with Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council, in Greater Manchester, are to take action in respect of the baby to be born next month to Mrs Lily Rayner, aged 34, and her husband, Philip, aged 32, an unemployed fitter.

During the past five years, the couple have lost three babies within weeks of birth. The common factor in the deaths is said to be an unidentified virus which caused liver failure. All three babies died in hospital, the last in the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, central London.

The couple, who have two other healthy children, live in Greenwood Avenue, Ashton-under-Lyne, and say they are shattered by the attempt to take their expected child and to deny them access.

They accuse the council of being "callous and heartless" and of pointing the finger of blame at them although they did nothing, intentional or otherwise, to contribute to the deaths of the earlier babies. Mr Rayner said, they would fight the legal action.

The decision to apply to take the baby into care was made by a case conference of medical experts and social workers in Tameside. Mrs Rayner is due to give birth in the middle of next month. Wardship proceedings will not begin until then.

Record Impressionist prices

By Sarah Jane Checkland, Art Market Correspondent

Christie's raked in no fewer than four record prices for four artists at their Impressionist sale on Tuesday night - Renoir, Monet, Kandinsky and Chagall. With a total of 37.6 million dollars (£21 million), it was the most successful sale for Impressionist paintings the auction house has ever had in New York, and made Sotheby's ambition to sell Van Gogh's "Irises" at up to 20 million dollars last night seem obtainable.

The first record was for a classic Renoir portrait of a pretty, doe-eyed girl, with flowers tucked in at her bosom and spilling from the basket on her arm. Sent for sale by a Swiss collector, it sold for 5.3 million dollars (£2.9 million) to Mocomachi, a Japanese gallery. The previous record for Renoir had been 3.52 million dollars.

The second record - beating the previous one by 440,000 dollars - was for one of Monet's famous waterlily paintings, painted at his home, Giverny, outside Paris. Part of a grand plan to create a circular room entirely filled with the illusion of lake and lilies, it was sold by the Art Institute of Chicago, and fetched 3.3 million dollars (£1.8 million).

Wassily Kandinsky painted the third record-breaker: "Murnau - Landschaft mit Kirche I", in 1909. That was the year he crossed the barrier between figurative and abstract art, and in which he wrote his important treatise, *On the Spiritual in Art* - and so the work is significant art

SALEROOM

historically, as well as aesthetically. It sold for 2.42 million dollars (£1.3 million) to another Japanese buyer.

Finally, Marc Chagall's painting of a bright bouquet of flowers, its margins filled with little incidents from his memory, fetched the record price of 1.5 million dollars (£860,335), again to a Japanese buyer.

Other high prices were achieved for Paul Gauguin (2.09 million dollars; £1.1 million), Monet (1.4 million dollars; £798,883) and Modigliani (1.21 million; £0.7 million). As the estimates were made in July or August, before the stock market slump, the results were felt to bode well for the market in general, but as Christie's expert, Mr Guy Jennings, said: "Anything that was a little bit too bullish came unstuck".

The main disappointment



Detail from the Renoir painting

in this sale, where 80 per cent was sold, was the searing "Liebespaar (Mann und Frau I)" by Egon Schiele. "It is not everybody's cup of tea", Mr Jennings said.

Sotheby's London obtained an outstanding record price for the English artist Stanley Spencer yesterday. Entitled "Christ Preaching at Cookham Regatta: Puntis meeting" it had returned to London for sale after being in Australia for 30 years. Estimated at between £200,000 and £300,000, it sold for £429,000 to an unidentified private buyer, thus lifting this artist into the big time, and topping his previous record by £549,000.

"Spencer has always been the odd man out in British art", one Sotheby's expert, Mr Simon Taylor, said. "This puts him where he should be." The same buyer paid £79,200 (estimate £35,000 to £50,000) for Spencer's self-portrait.

Spencer apart, the sale was disappointing, with 31 per cent unsold.

Meanwhile, in Geneva, an intense week of sales continued unabated.

Sotheby's fared well at their European silver sale on Tuesday night, with a total of £72.8 million (£1 million), and 85 per cent sold. Top prices included SF308,000 (£118,007) for a plaque by the Bohemian silversmith, Adam van Vianen, which had been estimated at SF120,000 to SF160,000.

A pair of French soup tureens by Martin-Guillaume Biennais, of Paris, from the end of the eighteenth century, sold for SF143,000 (£54,789) to Koopman, the London dealers.

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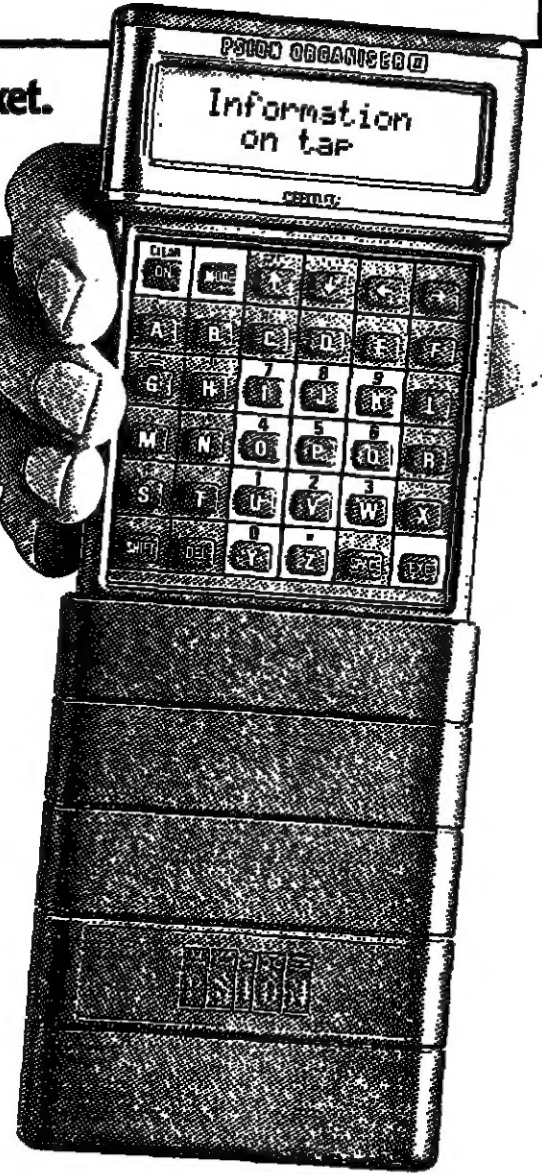
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Furious MPs win demand for air merger statement

After repeated and noisy demands for a Government statement in the Commons on the merger of British Airways and British Caledonian, Mr Bryan Gould obtained a short debate on the merger.

Mr Gould, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, used the device of moving that the House should adjourn.

It could then have an opportunity to hear a statement by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister of Trade and Industry.

They needed a statement from the minister, not just because one had been made in the Lords, but also because the merger was extremely important and indicated the disarray of Government competition and aviation policy.

They needed to know whether any shred or title of the Government's previous competition policy remained. Competition had been set aside in this instance.

The Government had also abandoned its own aviation policy, set out clearly in the 1984 White Paper. The Government's anxiety to fatten up British Airways in preparation for privatization had led to its cutting the ground from under the feet of British Caledonian, which was no longer viable and no longer had an independent future.

"It would be disastrous if B-Cal were taken over by a foreign airline and the irresistible logic is to accept the merger with British Airways, but that reflects no credit on the Government. It reflects the confusion of its own policies."

He asked what action was to be taken on the issue of consumer interest, and what reference had been made to the European Commission about competition policy.

Would British Airways be able to apply for licences it had given up. What view would the Government and the Civil Aviation Authority take of that?

The minister should explain the confusions.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister of Trade and Industry, said that there had been no question of the

AIRLINES

Government's avoiding a statement on this matter. There had been procedural difficulties. There had been a private notice question, not a statement, made in the House of Lords.

He had been hoping to make arrangements to make a statement on space policy and he had arrived today expecting to answer a private notice question on that subject. The Under Secretary of State would be replying to this short debate.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission report on the proposed merger between British Airways and B-Cal had been

published at 9am. It had concluded that the merger may be expected to operate against the public interest. The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (Lord Young of Gramham) therefore had no powers to take action.

Mr Clarke then went on to outline the key points in Lord Young's reply to the private notice question in the House of Lords. He added that the Government had no power to intervene and that it saw no need to intervene.

Mr David Lambie (Cunningham South, Lab) said that if the merger went ahead, it would not be in the public interest. Rather it would be in the interests of Lord King of Wartaby (chairman of British Airways), the airline's shareholders and those people who stayed in the London area.

People living elsewhere in the country would be thrown to the wolves of private competition,

whose activities had not brought a reduction in the price of air travel between London and Glasgow or Edinburgh.

Mr Malcolm Bruce, Liberal spokesman on trade and industry, said that the commission had made the wrong decision. As a consequence, the Government's stated airline competition policy was in tatters.

Britain would have one "mega-carrier" and a fragmented group competing for the crumbs. The Government could not just sit back and allow that to happen.

The commission's report left too many things to trust that could not be trusted to a dominant carrier. The commission had been subjected to external pressures, though not improper ones.

What was being done now should have been done three years ago and then a merger would not have been necessary. The logical development of this decision was that British Airways would soon be calling for one "mega-carrier", comprising itself and all the European airlines, in order to compete with the "mega-carriers" in the United States.

The motion to adjourn the debate was rejected by 266 votes to 160 - Government majority, 106, and the House then returned to consideration of the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Bill.

The House of Commons came near to dissolving in chaos as one Labour MP, Mr Allan Rogers (Rhondda, Lab), was warned by the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) that he risked being "named" - suspended for five days.

The storm hit the Commons when Labour MPs continued demands, begun on Tuesday night, that there should be a statement on the British Airways-B-Cal merger. At one stage, 20 were on their feet trying to make points of order.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab), failing to get a hearing from his position on the back benches, marched to the centre of the chamber in front of the mace to make his point to the Speaker, and was peremptorily ordered back to his seat.

At one point, the Speaker told Sir Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C): "Sit down, for God's sake", as he tried to make a speech to the House of Commons on the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Bill.



Mr Gould: The Government was too anxious to fatten up BA for privatization.

Whole day's business is lost

COMMONS

All House of Commons business for Wednesday was lost when MPs sat throughout the night and into Wednesday afternoon debating the report stage of the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Bill.

Progress was constantly hampered during the night by numerous points of order and lengthy interventions by Labour MPs opposed to the Bill, which is a private measure to expand Felixstowe harbour in Suffolk. It empowers a 225-acre expansion to Felixstowe harbour which is owned by P & O.

There were also many interruptions throughout from Labour MPs demanding a statement

on the merger between British Airways and British Caledonian.

More delay was caused when, shortly before 7am, Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) "spied strangers", a device to clear the press and public galleries. In the division the motion that "strangers should withdraw was rejected by 139 votes to 4 - majority, 135.

By 8am on Wednesday, after almost 12 hours of debate, only 12 amendments out of the 21 listed for consideration had been dealt with.

In an attempt to end the debate shortly after 11am, there was a motion to adjourn. It was rejected by 205 votes to 119 - majority, 86.

Mr Peter Hardy (Westworth, Lab) moved the first of a group of amendments designed to protect bird life around the dock area.

Sir Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C), who is in charge of the Bill, said he would not have supported it unless the environmental and ecological benefits had outweighed any problems caused to the natural life in the area.

The amendments were rejected by large majorities.

BA will now be much stronger, says Young

HOUSE OF LORDS

Among the benefits of a merger between British Airways and British Caledonian identified by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission was that it would strengthen the ability of BA to compete with the big foreign airlines worldwide. Lord Young of Gramham, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, told peers in the House of Lords.

Answering a request for a statement on the position of the proposed merger, he said that among the other benefits identified by the commission was that it would bring financial savings through the merger of activities.

It would also have the consequence of removing the enforced liquidation of B-Cal or the breaking up of its business.

Among the possible detriments identified by the commission were that the removal of competition between the two airlines would leave some routes on which there would be little competition for the merged company.

The new airline would also occupy a powerful market position and it could be a potential threat to charter operators at Gatwick. There was also the possibility that it might withhold training and maintenance facilities from competing airlines, at present provided by B-Cal.

In response to objections, the proposals for the merger ultimately put forward to the commission by BA included an undertaking that within a month of acquiring a controlling interest in B-Cal it would return all B-Cal's licences to operate domestic routes and withdraw B-Cal's pending appeals against the grant by the Civil Aviation Authority to Air Europe, of licences to operate routes between Gatwick and Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva, Munich, Paris and Zurich.

BA would retain its right to apply to the CAA for the reissue of the returned licences, but without relying on its rights as incumbent, so that the application would be considered on the same basis as any other.

BA would also surrender a minimum of 5,000 slots at Gatwick and those slots associated with licences returned and not reissued would also be surrendered by BA.

In the absence of an adverse public interest finding by the commission, Lord Young of Gramham, said he had no power to take action.

He said that in the event of a successful offer by BA he expected the proposals to be implemented in full.

Lord Underhill, for the Opposition, said that it seemed the Government had no choice but to allow the merger to proceed. An alternative would be to allow a foreign airline to take over B-Cal, as the chairman of B-Cal had suggested.

Lord Young of Gramham said that each and every one of the conditions in the report was recognized by the commission and he hoped that they would be honoured by BA. If they did not honour them, he would have to consider the position then. He could not make decisions in advance.

Lady Burton of Coventry (SDP) said that she hoped the Government would review airline policy and the structure of the industry with a view to avoiding the competitive consequences possibly arising from the merger.

Lord Young of Gramham said that would be a matter for the Secretary of State for Transport, who would be looking at the position.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, leader of the Opposition peers, said that the unions had given a generally favourable welcome to the merger proposal, but there was concern at future employment prospects.

Lord Young of Gramham said that there might ultimately be job losses within B-Cal, but he suspected that there would be equal job gains within the independent airlines because the same number of routes would be flown and the same number of people would be employed.

New peers

Two former Conservative Cabinet ministers took their seats in the House of Lords, Lord Prior of Gwent and Lord Prior of Northampton, on Wednesday. Lord Prior of Northampton was a former Secretary of State for the Environment.

Parliament today

Commons (1.30): Questions: Northern Ireland; Prime Minister. Debate on purchase and sale of shares in BP. Motions on social security orders and regulations. Lords (3): Copyright, Designs and Patents Bill, second reading.

GENERAL SYNOD

Moderate homosexuality motion wins big majority

By Alan Wood

The General Synod of the Church of England adopted by massive majority yesterday the most moderate of the various options before it for disapproving of homosexual conduct in general and particularly among clergy.

It affirmed that biblical and traditional teaching on chastity and fidelity in personal relationships was a response to, and expression of, God's love.

By 403 votes in favour, eight against and 13 abstentions, the synod affirmed that sexual intercourse was an act of total commitment belonging properly within a permanent married relationship; that fornication and adultery were sins against this ideal, and were to be met by a call to repentance and the exercise of compassion; that homosexual genital acts also fell short of this ideal and were likewise met by a call to repentance and the exercise of compassion; and that all Christians were "called to be exemplary in all spheres of morality, including sexual morality, and that holiness of life is a characteristic of Christian leaders."

This formula was contained in an amendment moved by the Bishop of Chester and in a series of votes. The synod thus rejected the main motion moved by the Rev Tony Highton, which was looked upon by many as a call for the expulsion from the church of homosexual clergy and also an amendment from the Rev Malcolm Johnson of Aldgate, London, in whose church the Lesbian and Gay Christian movement has its office, calling on the church to encourage in Christian teaching and example, stability, commitment and permanence in all human relationships.

In taking the middle course, synod took on board took and cheered the comment by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, that nothing would be solved by the Church of England being railroaded down this or that lobby route. Mr Johnson's amendment was rejected by 325 votes to 46. The only amendment carried, and thus in the final motion adopted, came from the Rev P R Foster (Durham and Newcastle Universities) who wanted homosexual genital acts to be "likewise met by a call to repentance and the exercise of compassion."

The only division by houses came on a move by the Rev David Holloway (Newcastle), who sought to add that if a bishop, priest or deacon was to be "a wholesome example and

pattern to the flock of Christ" appropriate discipline among the clergy should be exercised in cases of sexual immorality.

Voting by show of hands was close, with many bishops voting against, and in the vote by houses there were 14 bishops against and five in favour; among the clergy there were 138 against and 82 in favour, and in the Laity there were 136 in favour and 84 against. Thus the motion was lost as there were two houses against it.

The Bishop of Chester's amendment was carried by 388 votes to 19 and the main motion as amended, then went through.

Mr Highton's original motion had called on the synod to reaffirm the biblical standard that sexual intercourse should take place only between a man and woman married to each other; that fornication, adultery and homosexual acts were sinful in all circumstances; and that Christian leaders were called to be exemplary in all spheres of morality, including sexual morality, as a condition of being appointed to or remaining in office.

Mr Highton, from Hawkeley, Essex, said he was not calling for a witch hunt or hasty accusations but for godly discipline which upheld the teaching of scripture, including the teaching that all homosexual practice was an abomination and a perversion.

Very few homosexual men are in a stable, faithful relationship

Those engaged in it should be challenged on an individual basis to repent and only if they refused should they face discipline.

His main concern was over immoral practices among clergy and only secondarily about immorality among church members. Scripture called on them for self-discipline and abstinence with respect to sex outside heterosexual marriage. Very few homosexual men were in a stable, faithful relationship with other men.

He said some synod members did not know what was going on. Homosexual practices had become so rampant in one Anglican theological college that students from another theological college had to be forbidden by staff to visit it. At a joint study day between the two colleges, one student was solicited several times by different people.

He said the agnostic mother of a young Christian man had

rung him in great distress because he had sent him pursued and drawn into homosexual relationships by clerical members of the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement.

A priest had written to him about "The Consultation", a gathering of homosexual Anglican priests and others which met at a London church for the eucharist and discussion. It was chaired by a member of synod. The priest said the worst feature was the booklet which was full of hard core male pornography.

Synod could make a major psychological contribution to help to create a climate of opinion in the Church and nation which favoured biblical morality and the rejection of hypocrisy in the church. They could ensure that only those upholding biblical and traditional morality were ordained. The bishops could investigate allegations concerning clergy brought to their attention and practice correction and church discipline.

The Bishop of London (the Right Rev Graham Leonard) stated he would say as a Christian that fornication, adultery or homosexual genital acts were sinful. Marriage, celibacy and abstinence could all be proper expressions of Christian affection in their sexual lives of which chastity must always be a characteristic. It seems that if they were to remain in office, they must be exemplary in all spheres of morality. "I cannot say that, nor can any of you", he commented.

Mr Johnson (London), in referring to his amendment about the permanence and commitment of relationships, considered the hidden agenda behind Mr Highton's motion was to knock homosexuals in the gutter and once again to heap abuse on a minority group which had suffered enough at the church's hand. That motion was negative, lacking in faith, hope and love.

About 4 per cent of the population, a larger number than the ethnic minorities, were exclusively or predominantly homosexual. His amendment offered guidance, with its encouragement of stability, commitment and permanence in all relationships. The motion wanted to combat promiscuity, but as it denied good stable relationships it would have the opposite effect.

In literature supporting the motion, he detected a strong smell of cowardice because it attacked, and had encouraged the media to attack, the gay clergy who could not defend themselves.

The attack had already started in the gutter Press and he hoped the proposers of the motion realized their responsibility in this. His amendment sought to stop the damage done to homosexuals by encouraging them to form good, godly and permanent relationships.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, indicating he would vote for the Bishop of Chester's amendment, said there was a feeling that the church had gone soft on the moral education of the nation. The message they had brought such joy as the rehabilitation of a priest, especially when he had been upheld by the sympathy, care and support of his congregation.

He could not accept the extreme claim that homosexual acts were simply alternative lifestyles to Christian marriage. He did not and could not deny that homosexual acts were condemned in the biblical and Christian tradition. It was their duty to teach the Christian ideal to their children and not to confuse them with options.

But while there were both homosexual and heterosexual people whose conduct was undisciplined, self-centred and out of control, questions arose over the response to homosexuals who were seeking to behave responsibly towards other people, who were not sleeping around, not molesting children, not breaking up other people's marriages and friendships.

In the face of much cruel prejudice, he wanted to insist that to be homosexual by nature was to be a full human being. So serious a matter ought not to be dealt with by a single word within a composite motion, particularly when a report was under careful preparation.

Dr Runcie spoke of the danger that they would treat this whole matter as a choice between two lobbies. Lobbies did not like having to face up to complexities.

"Lobbies have their place, but the Church of England cannot be taken over by them. There is no escape from the need for reasoned, persistent, patient work on the issues. The attempt to short-cut proper Christian work, leading to carefully prepared defensible statements which hold true to our tradition, is foolish. Nothing will be solved by the Church of England being railroaded down this or that lobby route."

The danger of driving people out was that it would leave the



The Rev Tony Highton (left) and the Rev Richard Kirker, general secretary of the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement, an organization which strongly opposed Mr Highton's motion.

effect of undermining the serious pastoral practice of discipline. There were times when a priest did fall grievously into sin and had to be disciplined or deprived of his office. But there were few things in his ministry that had brought such joy as the rehabilitation of a priest, especially when he had been upheld by the sympathy, care and support of his congregation.

Clergy behaviour was best left "to their fathers in God without the present terms of the law". They were in no position to cast stones. In this earthly tabernacle of Christ's Church there were many mansions and all of them were made of glass.

The Bishop of Chester (the Right Rev Michael Baughen) said that his amendment, which was eventually carried with one change, was an endeavour to balance a more accurately biblical content with a greater gentleness of expression. It asserted the biblical and traditional teaching on chastity and fidelity.

By adding "traditional" they defined the biblical interpretation to mean sexual intercourse only between a man and woman in marriage. His amendment specified homosexual genital acts rather than just homosexual acts. The force of it was not that people were simply doing what was natural to them but that they had exchanged God's intention in nature for what was unnatural. They fell far short of God's ideal. Biologically, homosexual genital acts were always a lie, a deception.

If exemplary morals was a condition of office, where did it start and stop? Let him who was perfect in this cast the first stone. "If we passed the main motion today all the bishops and clergy would need to resign

tomorrow morning", he added amid laughter.

By emphasizing holiness in his amendment, they would affirm the many genuine homosexual-orientated people who did live for the Lord without genital acts, often with great courage, and who gave so much love and care and support to the church's life.

"And we affirm the vast majority of clergy, single and married, who seek to live lives of holiness and devotion and yet

have felt polluted by the deluge of accusation and innuendo in some sections of the Press in recent weeks."

The Rev David Holloway (Newcastle) said that as a result of all the confusion over this issue, they were having the bishops' selectors recommending men for training who were active in homosexual partnerships. That was revealed in The Sunday Times last Sunday. He had checked that it was true and the previous night in synod it was also confirmed. That was extremely serious.

If they passed the Bishop of Chester's amendment, it would be used to justify the status quo. Men or women, active in gay relationships, would present themselves for ordination.

As practising homosexual clergy had been admitted into the ministry, scandals had been caused in the wider community. Changes of a "homosexual mafia" in the church, even in high places, were being made. A

web of suspicion and rumour existed. At some point there had to be an explosion. Mr Highton's motion was a response to help the situation and give guidance. His amendment to his motion, which was later rejected, affirmed Christ-like compassion, help and forgiveness as well as repentance.

Mr Frank Williams, television actor (London), wanted synod to affirm, by an amendment he later moved but which was rejected, that "casual and promiscuous homosexual genital acts fell short of God's ideal."

He was worried that the Church elevated sexual sins into a different category which made them more important than other sins.

They must avoid a witch hunt. He hoped nothing they did suggested homosexuals should think in terms of any shame. They should refrain from passing judgement on those things which took place within a loving and caring relationship.

Synod proceeded to consider the many amendments to Mr Highton's original motion and to the Bishop of Chester's amendment. The last of these was an amendment from Mrs Mabel Cards (Sheffield) deploring sexual teaching in schools which deliberately ignored marriage or which suggested that homosexual and lesbian relationships were acceptable. It also considered that the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movements and other organizations should not be included in the Church of England Year Book.

This fell after the Right Rev John Dennis, Bishop of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, said the picture was not as dire as had been painted. They should reject the negative slant of the amendment.

Criticism of paper's 'lurid sex coverage'

Strong criticism of The People and other newspapers flowed through the synod debate on homosexuality, particularly from the Rev Eric Kemp, Bishop of Chichester, who indicated that he would not sponsor for ordination any person whose lifestyle he knew to be inconsistent with Christian teaching.

He could not vote for the main motion from Mr Highton as it had already stimulated something tantamount to persecution of the clergy.

Revelations in a tabloid Sunday newspaper purported to describe lurid interviews with several priests represented as engaging in homosexual practices. Here he spoke also for the Bishop of Sheffield.

A priest from his diocese was among those mentioned as well as one from Chichester.

He added: "We have both issued statements expressing our confidence in our respective priests and accepting their assurances that they do not engage in the practices of which they are accused and that the article contains a distorted account of what happened."

Both of them were disturbed by the method used to obtain the material on which the article was based. A priest, visited various clergy accompanied by a young layman representing themselves as being in urgent need of pastoral counselling because of their homosexual condition and practices.

Counselling was given and certainly in one case given explicitly in confidence. The responses were secretly tape recorded.

Synod would appreciate, he said, what damage this did to the whole area of pastoral relationships, both in confessional and pastoral counselling. It was totally destructive of confidentiality.

The frequent public discussion of homosexuality had already seriously impaired the idea of friendship and had created the suspicion that any two persons who shared a house could be engaged in an immoral relationship.

Synod should do nothing further to damage the concept of friendship or encourage snooping and persecution.

The Rev Tony Highton, whose private member's motion had initiated the day's debate, said he condemned what The People had done; it was unforgivable.

Defence policy

Ministry strategy is ruled by expediency says former official

By David Walker, Public Administration Correspondent

The politics of expediency run the Ministry of Defence, rather than a properly worked out policy, according to the ministry's former permanent secretary.

The Government has "remarkably little in the way of a defence policy", Sir Frank Cooper, now chairman of United Scientific Holdings, says in a book published today.

Sir Frank says government ministers made lots of speeches about efficiency and new procurement initiatives and managed to give the impression that things were happening in defence.

Instead, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's successive administrations have failed to tackle issues that will not go away, Sir Frank says. The main ones are Britain's international role in defence and its ability to pay for an over-full defence programme.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the former Secretary of State for Defence, adamantly refused to conduct a review of these issues, Sir Frank says.

Throwing off the reticence with which officials usually speak about politicians in public, Sir Frank says: "In

brief, the politics of expediency have not changed. They continue to override both policy and management."

He writes that when in 1981 Sir John Nott, the then Secretary of State, tried to tackle some of these issues he was defeated by electoral considerations and powerful service and industrial lobbies, well connected, Sir Frank hints, with the Conservative Party.

Sir Frank, a former fighter pilot, has contributed a chapter to a study of Whitehall management called *Reshaping Central Government*. It is understood that his essay was not submitted to the Ministry of Defence for clearance, although technically his account of the ministry since 1979 breaches section two of the Official Secrets Act, 1911. He left the ministry in 1982 but has obviously kept in touch.

The Government's emphasis on "management" since 1979 has lacked a convincing intellectual basis, he says. In essence it was about cutting Civil Service numbers and stopping functions. "To this was added - somewhat uncertainly and at a later date - the concept of privatization, which still remains to be thought through in terms of

longer-term advantages and disadvantages."

Sir Frank says ministers were overloaded and unpractised in management. In addition, he says, the rate of turnover of ministers was such that even the most reputable outside business would have lost the confidence of its investors if it had changed its top management on even a fraction of the scale that ministers changed from 1979 to 1986.

On top of this ministers did not understand the consequences of the changes they were ordering in the Royal Dockyards and the Royal Ordnance Factories and the run-down of research and development.

The vast amount of reorganization, running down and changes in staff in the ministry and its research and development establishments meant that they had neither the capability nor the resources to sort out industrial development problems in the way that had been possible 10 or 20 years previously, Sir Frank says.

Reshaping Central Government (edited by Anthony Harrison and John Greston, Policy Journals, £25)

Shore labels Labour arms posture 'morally flawed'

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr Peter Shore, a Cabinet minister in the past two Labour governments, calls today for the party to build a defence policy on Mr Gorbachev's expressed desire for arms reduction and to work for multilateral disarmament instead of unilateralism.

He claims that there are signs both in the constituencies and the trades unions of growing support for a trade-off with the Soviet Union rather than simple British renunciation of nuclear weapons.

In an article in the *New Statesman*, Mr Shore calls Labour's policy "morally flawed and riddled with inconsistencies".

Mr Shore argues that Labour had the worst of both worlds in the June election by arguing for a non-nuclear policy which it had tacitly already abandoned.

He points out that Labour made two little-noticed changes in its policy in the run-up to the election. First it said that it would not withdraw cruise missiles unconditionally but would await the

outcome of the intermediate talks between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Second it said that it would co-operate with existing Nato strategy until it succeeded in changing it.

If British troops in West Germany were to have the support, like others, of Nato's battlefield nuclear weapons, that was hardly a non-nuclear defence policy.

Mr Shore argues that since all Nato countries would still be defended by the US nuclear shield, even if a Labour government had closed down all US nuclear bases, there could be no moral superiority in Labour's policy.

"There is a case, a very strong case, on moral grounds, for being prepared to surrender rather than risk or experience a nuclear assault. But you cannot reject nuclear defence while remaining a firm supporter and member state of Nato."

Mr Shore points out that Labour did not argue a moral case for unilateralism in the election but argued on prac-

tical grounds that Britain could get better value for money by spending the money on tanks, frigates and aircraft rather than on Trident. But it had never made any effective case for scrapping Polaris.

He points out that by the time of the next general election there will be no effective saving to be had by scrapping Polaris and asks: "What chance has Labour's non-nuclear policy, so morally flawed and riddled with inconsistencies, of surviving yet another general election campaign?"

The Tory campaign could not possibly be as bad next time and Labour would face much more hostile events. Trident could not be disposed of, like Polaris, on the grounds that it was "clapped out".

Mr Shore rejects the idea of scrapping Britain's weapons unilaterally and relying on the Americans, saying that those who argued that the United States would never protect London and Bonn if it meant the destruction of New York and Washington "may well be right".

All-women service crew for the Sabre



When her Majesty's sail training yacht, Sabre, competes in the Cobby Sark Tall Ships Race in Australia in January, it will be handled by the first all-women crew to be drawn from the three armed services. Skippered by Major Cherry Lewis-Taylor of the WRAC (left), with crew members Mary-Jane Pearson of the WRNS (centre), and Elizabeth Colbourne of the WRAF, the yacht will also take part after the race in the world's largest gathering of tall ships, celebrating the 200th anniversary of European settlement in Australia (Photograph: Denzil McNeelance).

Birmingham bombings appeal

Scientist defends test for explosive

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

A Home Office forensic scientist found an "absolutely positive" result testing for traces of nitro-glycerine on the hand of an Irishman held after the Birmingham bombings. The Court of Appeal was told yesterday.

Seventeen years after he carried out the test Dr Frank Skuse, now retired, read out to the court his comments made after testing the hand of Patrick Hill, the morning after 21 people died when the IRA blew up two Birmingham public houses in November 1974.

Giving evidence on the eighth day of the appeal by Hill and five others, Dr Skuse described in great detail how a process for finding nitro-glycerine traces, called the Griess test, was used.

Dr Skuse is a key witness. The appellants have attacked the forensic evidence used to convict the six. His evidence at the trial has been challenged and it is suggested he could have used a solution of 1 per cent of caustic soda in the tests, which would also have given positive results for nitrocellulose, as well as from nitro-glycerine.

Yesterday Dr Skuse said he had used a 0.1 per cent solution which the court has been told would react only to nitro-glycerine and would not

be confused with nitro-cellulose.

Dr Skuse told the court that if nitro-glycerine was present in material swabbed from hands it would change colour in reaction to chemicals. The more positive the traces the quicker the colour changed.

Using his note made at Morecambe police station where the Irishmen were first held, Dr Skuse read out his comment on the materials from Hill's right hand. He told the court he had dictated: "Absolutely positive. Pink colour in base, little doubt in my mind."

Dr Skuse said that he got the colour change to pink "almost immediately," and told the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane: "What I am saying is I am certain it is a good test."

By the time he had finished that morning in 1974 he told the court he had also found a positive result for William Power, although the colour took longer to change. Asked what he felt was the net result of the two tests, Dr Skuse told the court: "I consider these hands had been in contact with nitro-glycerine."

Stephen Mitchell, for the Crown, asked about the use of a test for ammonium or nitrate ions that could indicate traces from commercial explosives. The appellants had pro-

duced expert evidence suggesting the test could be positive if hands had been in contact with fertilizer or urine.

Dr Skuse said he had not found a positive result from urine. The positive test for ammonium or nitrate was brown.

He was asked about the result of a test he took from John Walker, another appellant, which his dictated notes described first as negative. That was changed to positive with a question-mark.

Dr Skuse told the court that when he did the test he got a brown colour immediately and it disappeared to black.



Dr Skuse yesterday: result was "absolutely positive".

His first reaction was to consider it negative. Then he remembered that he had seen the brown colour and he told the court: "I could not exactly give a negative, but considered the positive as well."

He told the court that he had said at the original trial that the result had been a faint positive. When the same test was carried out on Hill there had been a positive result with a "good brownish colour".

Dr Skuse said that he often examined the hands of suspects. He looked at the nails because he had seen deliberate attempts to stop explosive deposits being left by keeping them short. Reading his notes he found that four of the men he tested had nails bitten down or cut back or very short.

Earlier, a former Home Office forensic scientist told the court he contacted Dr Skuse two years ago about the Griess test he had used at Morecambe. Using the details Dr Skuse gave him, which included a 1 per cent solution of caustic soda, he carried out tests which showed positive for nitro-cellulose.

Mr David Baldock, now a private chemist, said that the Griess test needed other confirmatory tests to back it up.

The hearing continues.

Protection for jurors in bullion fraud case

Jurors in a £5.5 million fraud case have been given police protection after some members were approached, a judge said yesterday.

However, Judge Anwyl-Davies allowed the two-month-long trial of four men at Southwark Crown Court, central London, to continue, saying that the approaches should not reflect against any defendant.

The 11 jurors, nine men and two women, were asked whether they were embarrassed at continuing with the trial and whether their impartiality was in any way affected. Each replied "no" to both questions.

Without mentioning names or individuals, Judge Anwyl-Davies said some people, particularly relatives, sometimes wrongly and imprudently interfered with other people's affairs, without their approval.

He then resumed the trial of Martin Carroll, aged 34, Philip Allen, aged 58, Keith Squire, aged 51 and Paul Moscow, aged 41, who deny a total of 22 charges of conspiring to cheat the Government in an alleged £5.5 million value-added tax fraud involving bogus tax relief claims on gold bullion worth more than £20 million.

The judge told the jury: "On Monday I was told approaches had been made to some of you and these quite rightly have been reported to the clerk of the court. I have arranged for police protection to prevent any other approaches being attempted. It is in no way to be looked upon as a reflection against any defendant."

Driving ban

John Barnwell, manager of Notts County football team, was banned from driving for 12 months and fined £220 yesterday for driving while drunk on September 30. Magistrates at Nottingham were told that he became drunk while upset after seeing two players sent off.

In evidence, Captain Littleton, who was on a seven-week posting to the Falklands, said she would have expected "chivalry" from Colonel Pain, who was her commanding officer.

"From the point of view that I am a girl and he was my commanding officer and there were very few girls down there, I think any male would have shown some protection towards me". Captain Littleton said.

The hearing continues today.

Drunk father killed son with shotgun

A drunken father shot his son aged three dead with a sawn-off shotgun not knowing it was loaded, a court was told yesterday. Kevin Yarwood, aged 27, a labourer, of Peak Road, New Mills, Derbyshire, was jailed for four years at Manchester Crown Court after admitting the manslaughter of his son, Lee.

The court was told that the boy had probably loaded the gun himself after being allowed to play with it. After shooting the boy through the heart, Yarwood sat in an armchair drinking beer.

Drinks spree led to fatal car crash

A detective who drove the wrong way along a dual carriageway after drinking about nine pints of lager at a public house died in a head-on collision with another vehicle, an inquest was told yesterday.

Shortly before the crash, Detective Constable Bernard Whitty had challenged others in a public house to a drinking contest, in which he drank a pint of lager in mere seconds. Hitchin coroners' court in Hertfordshire was told.

When Det Con Whitty, aged 32, and his companion, WPC Marianne Wilson, aged 25, drove away from the Horse and Groom public house at Odsey, near Baldock, Hertfordshire, on October 2,

he mistakenly turned on to the wrong side of a dual carriageway and accelerated to about 70mph.

He died almost instantly in the ensuing head-on collision with a Jaguar. The impact speed of the crash was estimated at 140mph.

The driver of the Jaguar, Mr John Bennett, aged 47, of Hardwick, Cambridgeshire, and his wife, Laura, were treated for shock and minor injuries. WPC Wilson was seriously injured and is still in hospital.

The inquest was told that Det Con Whitty, of Little Gaddesden, near Hemel Hempstead, arrived at the Horse

and Groom at about 9.45pm. The crash occurred just before midnight.

One fellow drinker, Christopher Barnes, aged 19, of Reed, near Royston, said that Det Con Whitty caught his attention when he put lighted matches into his mouth.

Mr Barnes said that during the evening, the detective had drunk about eight or nine pints of lager.

There are now plans to modify the exit slip road which Det Con Whitty used in error.

The coroner, Mr John Dines, recorded a verdict of accidental death.

MP 'made abuse issue worse'

The Labour MP campaigning on behalf of parents of children taken into care in the Cleveland child sexual abuse controversy was accused by a hospital doctor yesterday of making the situation worse.

Dr Alison Steele, registrar in the paediatric department of Middlesbrough General Hospital, told the inquiry into the controversy that at the height of the crisis, in May and June, the chaos at the hospital was made worse by Mr Stuart Bell, Labour MP for Middlesbrough.

She said that at that time large numbers of children were being admitted to wards after being diagnosed as abuse

victims by Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, the paediatricians, and this put extra pressure on hospital staff.

Dr Steele said: "The situation was made worse by the statements and actions of Mr Bell. When he came to the ward, not only did he forget the basic courtesy of introducing himself to the nurse in charge, but at least on one occasion he told parents they had free access to their children."

"This created problems for the nurses because they were often unsure about who should or should not have access to the children. He also

made statements in the Press telling parents not to bring their children to Middlesbrough General without their solicitors."

Dr Steele said some of the suspected sexual abuse victims ran amok in the hospital, disturbing seriously ill children and one little girl who lay dying.

Some parents actively encouraged their children to kick and spit at the nurses. Stones were thrown at windows, and one landed next to a baby suffering from meningitis.

Dr Steele praised Dr Higgs and Dr Wyatt for their devotion to duty.

The hearing continues

Whitehall resists cost-cutting efforts

By David Walker, Public Administration Correspondent

The Prime Minister was yesterday given a coded warning that she is in danger of letting another of her Whitehall cost saving initiatives fail by the wayside.

In a report to her from the Central Purchasing Unit, set up in 1985 to seek savings in the £6,000 million Civil Service budget for goods and services, she was told that, although there was some progress, parts of Whitehall remained impervious to approaches based on private sector methods.

The head of the unit is Mr Michael Willacy, a business

executive who is on secondment from Shell UK. His report noted that progress was patchy, that certain departments such as the Ministry of Defence lacked the flexibility to control its purchasing, that Whitehall was resisting his efforts to put security guards out to contract; that government stocks of pens, paper and other materials were still too high and that few departments had made much contribution to the Government's programme of diverting supply contracts to small business.

He said that unless departments were forced, or per-

suaded to become more professional about purchasing "there is a serious risk that the present momentum, the result of two years' intensive efforts, will not be maintained."

The warning is alongside concern that the Financial Management Initiative in Whitehall, an across-the-board effort to modernize departmental administration, is also failing to make progress.

Two reports, one from Sir Kenneth Stowe, former permanent secretary at the Department of Health and Social

Security, and one from Sir Robin Ibb, the Prime Minister's adviser on efficiency, are languishing in the Cabinet Office; both are intended to take the Financial Management Initiative forward.

The Central Purchasing Unit said that during this financial year, with spending on purchasing, excluding the Ministry of Defence, at £6,353 million, departments had found £388 million worth of improvements in the way they ordered goods and held stocks.

Government Purchasing: Progress Report to the Prime Minister (Stationery Office, £3.50).

Jail warning for Bugner on maintenance

A judge yesterday threatened to jail the boxer Joe Bugner for two months unless he pays his former wife more than £23,000 within 60 days.

The former heavyweight champion did not attend Cambridge County Court to hear the ruling by Judge Garfield and is understood to be on holiday recuperating after his recent fight with Frank Bruno.

Mr Bugner, aged 37, who now lives in Australia, is accused of owing his former wife, Melody, £10,450 in maintenance, £9,320 in interest and £3,500 in costs.

Captain expected 'chivalry'

A woman army doctor refused to dance with a sergeant, who has been accused of attacking a colonel at the same party in the Falklands, because he was drunk, a court martial was told yesterday.

Captain Karen Littleton replied "No thank you" when Acting Sergeant Gordon McDonald approached the bar to ask her for a dance.

Captain Littleton told the hearing at Aldershot, Hampshire: "I had noticed him during the evening. In my opinion, he appeared to be drunk."

Sergeant McDonald, aged

31, from Edinburgh, a master chef with the Army Catering Corps, denies charges of drunkenness and assaulting Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Pain during a cocktail party at Port Stanley to commemorate the fifth anniversary of victory in the Falklands conflict.

After Captain Littleton declined the NCO's invitation, Colonel Pain, who was with a group of VIPs, is alleged to have been abusive towards Sergeant McDonald.

The sergeant took offence and, after Colonel Pain asked him to step outside to discuss his behaviour, he allegedly punched the colonel in the jaw

and kicked him while he lay on the ground.

In evidence, Captain Littleton, who was on a seven-week posting to the Falklands, said she would have expected "chivalry" from Colonel Pain, who was her commanding officer.

"From the point of view that I am a girl and he was my commanding officer and there were very few girls down there, I think any male would have shown some protection towards me". Captain Littleton said.

The hearing continues today.

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WORLD SUMMARY

Goria battling to save his coalition

Rome — The Wall Street crash, it emerged yesterday, may claim another victim: the three-month-old Italian Government of Signor Giovanni Goria (Roger Boyes writes). Last night he was fighting to save his coalition after the threatened withdrawal of the small Liberal Party.

The Liberal decision to withdraw from the Government (it has only one leading Cabinet post, the Defence Ministry) was endorsed unanimously yesterday by the party leadership. But the decision will not be put into effect until after tomorrow, when the leaders of all five coalition parties meet to discuss the new draft budget forced on Signor Goria by the collapse of Wall Street. That leaves him until tomorrow to patch up a deal. The Liberal leader, Signor Renato Altissimo, said after talks with the Prime Minister that changes would have to be made in the budget.

Sri Lanka Clamp on toll rises

Colombo — At least 27 people were reported killed as student protests and guerrilla violence again rocked Sri Lanka yesterday (Our Correspondent writes). Police broke up student protests in the central highland town of Kandy, where a bomb exploded.

Similar protests were staged near Colombo and the southern city of Galle against planned legislation granting the Tamils limited autonomy in the north and west. The Agriculture Minister, Mr Gamani Jayasuriya, resigned yesterday over the autonomy plan.

Navy lifts broly ban

Washington — After 20 years of argument, the US Navy has decided that its men may carry umbrellas while in uniform. The ban has been enforced strictly by a succession of Navy chiefs who believed that real men get wet (Christopher Thomas writes). Admiral Carlisle Frost, Chief of Naval Operations, relented after receiving a recommendation from the Navy's uniform board to make the change. Until now, only the Air Force allowed its men to carry umbrellas.

The Navy has issued rules saying that umbrellas must be black and must be carried only in the left hand.

Pretoria admission Soviet setback

Johannesburg — South African troops have been in action against Russian and Cuban forces near Mavinga in Angola, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday (Ray Kennedy writes).

General Jannie Geldenhuys, the Defence Force chief, said they took action against surrogate forces in the battle between the South African-backed Unita movement and Angolan forces. Until yesterday South Africa denied it had been directly involved.

Korean candidate

Seoul (AP) — Ms Hong Sook Ja, aged 54, right, became South Korea's first woman presidential candidate yesterday when she won the Social Democratic Party's nomination. In her acceptance speech she said she wanted a parliamentary cabinet system, direct popular voting for the president, permanent neutrality and a democratic socialist society. Ms Hong is not considered a serious threat to leading male contenders.



US Supreme Court

Reagan selects his third-choice judge

From Michael Binyon, Washington

As expected, President Reagan yesterday nominated to the Supreme Court Judge Anthony Kennedy, of the California Appeals Court, calling his third choice for the post a "true conservative" but emphasizing that he was popular with senators of both parties and had had his background thoroughly checked.

Mr Reagan, with Judge Kennedy, aged 51, at his side, said that he represented the best tradition of the American judiciary. "He has established

Admitting that "the experience of the last three months has made all of us a bit wiser", Mr Reagan emphasized that there had been "extensive" investigations of the judge's background by White House officials and the FBI.

Judge Kennedy, asked by reporters if he had ever smoked marijuana, said officials had put the question to him, and "the answer was no, firmly no".

Mr Reagan appeared conciliatory in presenting the judge as a man who commanded respect and popularity among Democrats as well as Republicans. He disavowed his much publicized remark after Judge Robert Bork's defeat that he would nominate another conservative to whom the Senate would object just as much, saying it had been a "facetious" remark which he regretted.

He said Judge Kennedy had been on the shortest of his short lists, and repeated his remark that there had been so little between him, Judge Bork and Judge Ginsburg that he could have made a choice by throwing a dart at their names.

Judge Kennedy, asked if he objected to being the third choice, replied firmly but diplomatically: "I'm delighted with this nomination."

Mr Reagan called for prompt hearings on the nomination, and initial reaction from the Senate suggested that the judge would win easy confirmation.

Senator Alan Cranston, the Democratic Whip, noted that the last Californian on the Supreme Court bench had been Chief Justice Earl Warren, and hoped that Judge Kennedy would be equally committed to civil rights and equal treatment under the law.



Judge Kennedy, emphatic "no" to marijuana question, himself as a fair but tough judge who respects the law," he said, adding that his new nominee, who was rejected at the last minute in favour of the hapless Judge Douglas Ginsburg, had long experience on the bench.

Judge Kennedy had taken part in 1,400 decisions and written 400 opinions. He was a "courageous, tough but fair jurist", and was known to his colleagues as diligent, perceptive and polite. Mr Reagan said that, like Justice Lewis Powell, whom he will replace, Judge Kennedy was "a gentleman".

Hayward case set for Strasbourg

By Our Foreign Staff

Within minutes of the announcement yesterday in Stockholm that Captain Simon Hayward, the British Life Guards officer, had lost his appeal against a conviction and five-year jail sentence for smuggling £500,000 worth of cannabis into Sweden, moves began to take his case to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

The Conservative Euro MP for Bristol and Bath, Mr Richard Cottrell, held immediate discussions with the Hayward family lawyers. He believes that the officer's legal rights under the European Convention on Human Rights, to which Sweden is a signatory, have been flouted.

Mr Cottrell declared: "This case has serious political overtones and is highly disturbing." He charged: "I believe the Swedish Government knows that he is innocent. The police investigation and subsequent trials were carried out in direct contravention of those provisions in the Human Rights Treaty, which guarantee accused persons certain specific safeguards... Today's decision is not the end of the story."

"No stone will be left unturned to prove his innocence," said Mr Christopher Murray, representing Kingsley Napley, the British legal firm headed by Sir David Napley, after informing Hayward of the verdict by the Swedish Court of Appeal.

Mr Murray said a new



Fighting on: Captain Hayward with his mother, Hazel, in Stockholm yesterday where he vowed to lodge a new appeal.

appeal would be lodged with the Supreme Court and that if this was refused, he would take the case to the European Court.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr Ulf Forsberg, who led the case against Hayward, said: "The chances of getting the case to the Supreme Court are minimal."

The Supreme Court, the highest judicial authority in

Sweden, can only agree to hear an appeal if it decides a case has not been given a fair hearing in the lower courts and this was deemed highly unlikely in the Hayward affair, where the Appeal Court heard testimony by seven new witnesses over a total of nine days.

Mr Forsberg, who had formerly asked the Court of Appeal to give Hayward a

longer sentence for smuggling 110 lb of cannabis, said he was satisfied with yesterday's verdict. "I don't mind losing the plea for an increase in sentence," he said. "I think justice has been done and been seen to be done."

Hayward will be kept in the Kronoberg Remand Centre in Stockholm for the next four weeks while the Supreme Court decides whether or not

to accept an appeal on his behalf.

Police found the cannabis concealed in the chassis of a Jaguar sports car, owned by Hayward's brother Christopher, which the officer drove from the Spanish island of Ibiza to Sweden. He says he did not know the drug was in the car and Christopher Hayward disappeared shortly after his brother's arrest.

US intent on sealing terms of INF deal

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Mr Max Kampelman, the chief US arms negotiator, was returning to Geneva yesterday in an attempt to speed agreement on at least 30 issues still unresolved in the proposed treaty banning intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF).

Reagan Administration officials were concerned that the remaining details — such as the way nuclear weapons data are recorded — had still not been cleared up. Some said that the Russians had not been as forthcoming as the US side had hoped. But although admitting that a treaty was not yet "in the bag", they did not think a treaty or summit meeting were threatened.

Mr Kampelman will next week hold talks arranged two weeks ago with Mr Yuri Vorontsov, Moscow's chief negotiator.

● LONDON: The negotiators in Geneva are facing an almost impossible task of completing the detailed text of an INF treaty by December 7, the date fixed for the Washington summit meeting, British sources said yesterday.

Some officials are now even doubtful that the remaining problem areas — "about 30" — can be resolved satisfactorily unless there is political impetus from Moscow.

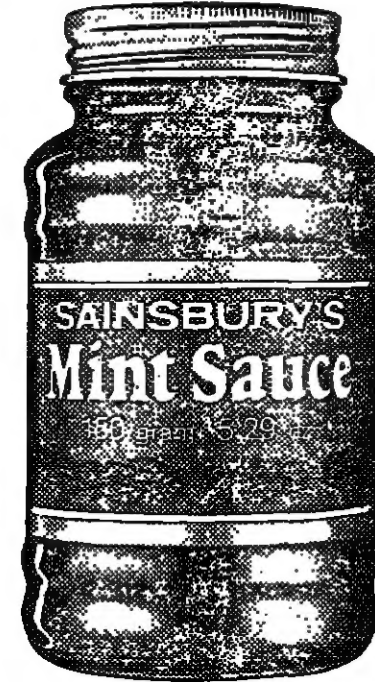
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Good food costs less at Sainsbury's.

Beggars mark Beirut's sad decline into Third World

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

A new beggar has taken up his pitch in Hamra Street. He lies in the middle of the pavement, naked but for his pants, much of the left side of his body torn and scorched by scarlet phosphorus burns, a thin, scrawny hand lifted to the crowds of housewives, exchange dealers and unemployed young men who now loiter around the old boulevard. He gets precious little comfort.

The beggars in Beirut used to be more manageable. They would prop up the walls, the women in black with a traditional begging bowl, the occasional cripple hovering near a bank doorway.

But the Lebanese war-wounded are also growing poor, and even scars can make money. In a city where the girls would buy only the best in Paris fashion, there was this week a middle-aged woman, dressed in the ruins of a bright red, expensive dress, rummaging through plastic sacks of rubbish.

The signs of collapse are everywhere. The shops are growing dirty, office carpets are uncleaned, bank tellers unmaintained. The people of Beirut — for decades among the most chic of Middle East populations — are growing shabby. Many men wear grubby, unironed shirts, their trousers frayed, their shoes unpolished, bearded through idleness rather than religion.

Beirut is sinking into the Third World.

Perhaps it takes inflation to bring the crippled out of their homes. Even the handicapped now have to work, and so, suddenly, the victims of 12 years of war are emerging.

One-eyed boys and youths with missing limbs are selling chewing-gum and cheap cigarettes at road junctions. Each day a beautiful girl with long dark hair, in a bright orange dress and with only

one leg, can be seen hobbling on crutches from the southern suburbs to sell flowers near the Kuwaiti Embassy.

Inflation and economic ruin ambush rich and poor alike in surprising, unexpected ways. The Government can no longer afford to subsidise the cost of oil for Lebanon's half-dozen power stations, so for 12 hours a day entire sectors of Beirut lose their electricity supplies without warning. Without power, the city water-

pumping system now fails regularly.

So even at 2 am, the janitors of Sakiet el-Janzir and Mousseybe and Tarik Idsade can be heard shouting "water", waking thousands of women in the gaunt tower blocks to begin their day's work in the middle of the night.

Telephone cables are now so rotten that lines often work for only half a day, usually at night when the batteries at the central switching system have been recharged. The Post Office has run out of fuel for its generators. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs has mysteriously cut all international lines out of Beirut.

In theory the absence of armed men in west Beirut can be attributed to the presence of the Syrian Army. And the Syrians have indeed been raiding houses these past two weeks in a search for weapons. They took 18 men from the Ein el-Mreisse area, another 20 from Sakiet el-Janzir for possessing arms. But who can afford to fire a weapon when the minimum wage is \$9 a month and a single bullet for an automatic rifle now costs the same as a hot cheese sandwich?

Walking around the streets of west Beirut, past the mounds of uncollected rubbish, past streets where grass now grows beside the pavements, it is not difficult to

understand what has happened to the Lebanese capital. In the beginning — at the start of the 12 years of tragedy — the world maintained its confidence in Lebanon, treating its internal conflict as one might a cancer patient with a fair chance of recovery.

At some point — perhaps when the suicide bomber blew up the US Marines' headquarters in October 1983 — the world lost its faith in Beirut. But now, for the first time, the Lebanese have lost confidence in themselves.

Thus their humiliation grows as their currency falls, a development so brutally symbolized by the family in Tyre who covered the inside of their home with Lebanese pound notes because they were cheaper than wallpaper.

Each day now, the French language newspaper, *L'Orient-Le Jour*, publishes under its regular "découverte macabre" column a list of murders and armed assaults, almost all of which have been provoked by arguments about loans and exchange rates.

In a country which boasted so frequently of its independence, daily life is now controlled by a dollar whose world decline has in no way failed to prevent its spectacular success against the Lebanese pound. Even the beggars, it is said, convert their alms into greenbacks.



Pavement pauper: a cripple in the streets of once-chic Beirut.

Professor who helped 'rebels' survives attack

From Gavin Bell, Manila

"I am not afraid. I still travel alone and unarmed, although friends warn me to be careful. If something happens to you, I guess you can't do anything about it. You just have to keep on fighting for what you think is right." The words were those of Dr Nemesio Prudente, president of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines, in an interview with *The Times* last weekend.

Late on Tuesday night, Dr Prudente was shot in the arm, leg and abdomen in an ambush in which a university legal officer was killed. The professor and his driver were also wounded when their car came under automatic rifle fire from two vehicles parked on either side of a bridge in central Manila.

The attack took place 250 yards from the home of a congressman where the academics had been meeting Mr Gemiliano Lopez, the Mayor of Manila, and senior police officers to discuss security arrangements at the polytechnic campus.

Nobody immediately claimed responsibility, but right-wing extremists are thought to have been involved.

As he was being taken to hospital, where he was reported to be out of danger yesterday, Dr Prudente asked: "What's happening to our country?"

For a mild-mannered man, Dr Prudente has aroused a remarkable range of emotions. While his students admire him and liberal politicians and lawyers respect him, he was aware that a large number of policemen wished to kill him.

The primary cause of the conflict is a group of about 100 peasant farmers, street vendors and schoolteachers who allege they have been persecuted by anti-communist vigilantes on the southern island of Leyte.

In September, Dr Prudente granted a request from human rights and religious groups to accord them temporary refuge in a polytechnic seminary hall.

Police and military officers, however, believe that many are supporters, if not actual members, of communist guerrilla bands who have been killing their colleagues in large numbers. Hence they raided

the campus twice last week and detained 25 of them, five of whom were said to be militants of the clandestine New People's Army (NPA). The son of an army major, convinced that one of them was among gunmen who killed his father last month.

Three hand-grenades were allegedly found in the toilet of Dr Prudente's office, but a prosecutor ruled there was insufficient evidence that he knew about them. His assertion that the weapons were planted by the raiding party did not endear him to a section of the paramilitary police. A large crowd of officers attending the funeral of a murdered colleague last week chanted death threats against him.

"I don't blame them," Dr Prudente said in his recent interview. "They were reacting emotionally to propaganda against me. To suggest that I imported NPA guerrillas from rural areas to Manila is absurd. I support the new democracy and I am trying to strengthen it. I have no need for grenades in my washroom. There is really no cause for me to get involved in such clandestine activities."

Dr Prudente, aged 60, spent many years in hiding or in prison for campaigning against the Marcos regime. A friend of the late Mr Benigno Aquino, he was released from jail by Mrs Aquino when she became President last year.

Last weekend, he said he was dismayed to have become a central figure in a controversy over police tactics in the democratic era he struggled to achieve.

"We never thought this would happen. I am appalled by the police methods. Mrs Aquino had to use force, but it should be applied in a more democratic way."

Dr Prudente was equally disturbed by the creation of anti-communist vigilantes in Manila: "This is wrong. The armed forces should be strengthened and better disciplined to establish a kind of moral superiority over the rebel forces. I think that is very important if they are to win the hearts and minds of the people. These vigilantes will not win the war for the President. I only hope democracy survives in this country."

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Soviet exposé of psychiatry abuse

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Widespread and shocking abuses of psychiatry in the Soviet Union, long highlighted by Western pressure groups, were yesterday condemned in an official newspaper which detailed practices formerly kept secret.

The main Communist youth newspaper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, told its millions of readers that Soviet officials and the police committed people to mental asylums with the collusion of psychiatrists, whom it also accused of administering incapacitating drugs to patients.

The article, seen as heralding an official crackdown against psychiatric malpractice, described the case of Marina, aged 20, a Leningrad factory worker diagnosed as schizophrenic and committed to a mental hospital against her will after she openly criticized her boss.

Under Soviet regulations, it explained, people may be admitted to hospital forcibly only if they display sharp

signs of psychosis and pose a threat to the lives of others, or are suicidal.

"As concerns Marina, she was obviously sound, without any signs of delirium or thoughts of suicide," the paper alleged, accusing the doctors responsible for her incarceration of "crude violations".

Although the unprecedented exposé did not mention the psychiatric internment of dissidents — hundreds of whom are believed still to be in special mental institutions — its discussion of the previously taboo subject of psychiatric abuse was wider than anything printed before.

Until now, dissident critics of the practice of committing religious and political protesters have been branded as liars. Tass last month launched a virulent attack against Mr Vladimir Titov, a former KGB agent who appeared before a clandestine news conference to describe his experiences in the notorious Sychyovk hospital.

EEC takes a French hamlet to its heart

From Philip Jacobson, Paris

Forget about Brussels and Strasbourg. The official centre of the EEC, it can now be revealed, is the hamlet of Pagnant, deep in the Auvergne region of western France.

The last time anyone counted, its population was in the low dozens. Even if you throw in the 491 people living down the road at Saint-André-le-Coq it is not quite a metropolis. But anybody who tries to rob Pagnant of its glory will have to reckon with M Jean Gagnevin for one.

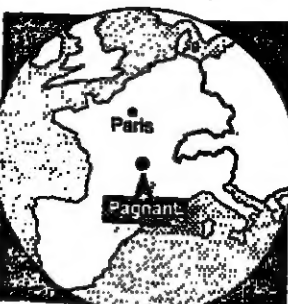
As mayor of Saint-André-le-Coq for the past 30 years, he was quick to appreciate that being picked out, live on French TV, as the geographical heart of the Community opened up some interesting possibilities. "Once the news had sunk in, I said to myself — how are we going to take advantage of this?"

The fickle finger of fame landed on M Gagnevin's little commune as the result of a survey commissioned by the European Foundation. Some two years ago it asked the National Geographic Institute to carry out a painstaking exercise that would locate the epicentre of all the landmass incorporated in the 12 member states of the EEC.

As M le Maire tells it, he got

home from a hard day in the fields to find a note saying that the ministry had called from Paris advising him not to miss the popular programme called *The Hour of Truth*. Since TV crews were already gathering in the square outside, he realised something was up.

The great unanswered question, of course, is: will at-



tempts to exploit this unexpected Euro-celebrity spoil the traditional way of life in these tranquil parts? In the immediate aftermath of the programme it was difficult to know, because there was virtually nobody around to ask.

As soon as the news had sunk in, a passing local explained, "tout le monde s'est caillé chez soi". He meant, freely translated, that the villagers were sitting tight until the fuss blew over.

صلى الله عليه وسلم



HOW LONG CAN YOU GO WITHOUT SLEEP?

Flying all the way to Australia can be a real pain down under. The seats in an aeroplane - whatever some airlines might claim - hardly resemble your bed. And the cabin certainly doesn't compare with your bedroom. When you ought to be fast asleep at home, you'll be high above The Persian Gulf and the sun will be streaming in through the windows.

And by the time you actually get to Australia you'll have passed through 12 time zones and your internal clock will be all over the place.

So the problem isn't simply not sleeping on the 'plane, it's not sleeping once you're off the 'plane. And then what condition will you be in to do business?

IF YOU CAN'T SLEEP, RELAX.

There's no point losing sleep over not sleeping. Not many people can sleep on a 'plane - at least not the deep sleep they need to feel refreshed. But being able to relax is the next best thing. You may then be able to take a number of short naps, or just to switch off.

You can give yourself a head-start by checking in at the airport early. Then you can choose the seat you prefer - by a door for instance, or the aisle. (If you're flying Qantas First or Business Class you can choose your seat in advance, on the phone. And when you get to the airport, you can relax in the Club room until your flight is called.)

Once you're on the 'plane, there are a number of things you can do, some of which you probably do already.

Wear loose-fitting clothes. Take off your shoes and wear slippers, since feet and ankles swell during flight. (Qantas provide slip-overs to save your socks from the cabin, and possibly to save the cabin from your socks. We also give you a shoe-horn to help you get your shoes back on once you've landed.)

Take some exercise: do a few isometrics in your seat and stroll around the cabin from time to time.

Read or listen to music until you start to drop off. Then watch the movie. (That should do it. While Qantas get the most up-to-date films, we can't predict their snooze rating.)

Socialise; or better still, travel with someone. (Although jet lag tests have shown the benefits of having a travelling companion, there is as yet no scientific proof that taking your secretary is essential to corporate health.)

COMFORTABLE OR COMATOSE?

On a long flight it's understandable to want a drink. Drinks are on the house - or rather, the 'plane' and being on a 'plane' itself makes you thirsty: the humidity is about 20%, whereas on earth it's at least 60%, unless you live in a desert. But don't drink too much alcohol. One drink at high altitude is like three on the ground. You might knock yourself out, but later you'll feel as though you've gone fifteen rounds with a heavyweight. If you have to have some alcohol, take it easy and drink lots of water or fruit juice. (If you are partial to a glass or two, nobody offers you a better choice than Qantas. After all, our wines have just been voted the best in the air by Business Traveller Magazine.) Avoid fizzy drinks if you can: the natural gas in your stomach has already been increased by

the decrease in air pressure, and it's hard to unwind when you've got wind. Also avoid gassy foods, like beans and onions. In general be choosy about what you eat and when you eat it. The stomach isn't really up to eating a three-course meal when its own clock says it's four in the morning. At Qantas we prepare special menus for Business and First Class using fresh produce, never frozen. (In First Class, there's always a specially trained Air Chef.) But we realise that on long flights most of us eat as much out of boredom as hunger. So if you don't feel like eating, or you leave some of your meal on the Wickerwood, we won't be offended. (And if you do get to sleep and don't want to be disturbed, we won't disturb you.)

(In a recent airline poll conducted by Australian Business magazine, frequent Australian business travellers voted Qantas top in both First and Business Class - ahead of

- Singapore Airlines (2nd),
- Cathay Pacific (4th),
- and British Airways (10th).

But then they would say that, wouldn't they?

However, we do fly more people to and from Australia than any other airline. And we've been flying longer flights longer than any other airline. (In fact, after KLM we've been flying passengers longer than anybody, and we were the first to offer a separate Business Class.)

So we think we've picked up a thing or two, not just about flying, but about flying long distances, and you can rest assured we do everything we can to help you rest at ease.

For example, on the upper deck in Business Class you get two seats to a row with 38" between headrests in the upright position. In First Class, the seats are the nearest you'll get to a bed. (You pay your money...) In both classes, the all-wool blankets and the linen pillows are the largest in the sky.

And though it's hard to be objective about service we believe ours is friendly and efficient, as you might expect from Australia's national airline. While some of you might temporarily miss an oriental Miss, our cabin crew more than compensate with their common sense, conversation, sense of humour and knowledge of the cricket scores.

Of course, you can only agree with us if you try Qantas for yourself. Until you do, why not sleep on it?

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Grassroots campaign fails to save disciple of rapid change

Downfall of Yeltsin a blow to advocates of reform

Before he was abruptly dismissed yesterday, attempts were under way in the Kremlin to stir grassroots support for Mr Boris Yeltsin, the head of the Moscow City Communist Party. It is too early to tell whether this campaign contributed to his downfall or whether it was simply insufficient to save him.

On Tuesday, a photograph of Mr Yeltsin was torn from the hands of a member of a small group which took to the snow-covered streets in an attempt to secure signatures on a petition backing Mr Yeltsin, who offered to resign on October 21 in protest against the slow pace of reform. His offer was made at a heated session of the Communist Party's central committee. Speeches from the session have not been published.

Yesterday officials of the Moscow City party went to considerable lengths to conceal the date of the meeting which was to consider his resignation threat. "We do not have information of that sort," a city spokesman said, "and if we do, we do not give it."

The pro-Yeltsin demonstrators, who numbered seven and were connected to the unofficial or *informalny* political groups which have mushroomed in support of *perestroika*, claimed they had secured 40 signatures in 20 minutes before their protest was broken up by city officials.

Although insignificant by western terms, in the normally closed world of Moscow Communist Party politics the total

His sacrifice will be another victory for the conservatives

was seen as indicating that the abrasive Mr Yeltsin has garnered considerable personal support for his energetic campaign against corruption and bureaucratic inefficiency.

Many Muscovites saw the issue of his future as being of vital importance for the future of reform. "If he is sacrificed, if his voice is lost, it will be another victory for the conservatives," one intellectual explained. "There is real worry about what will happen at the meeting."

A burly former construction

engineer with a shock of white hair, Mr Yeltsin had come to typify the "new thinking" since he took charge of the influential Moscow City Party machine, replacing the disgraced Mr Viktor Grishin at the end of 1985. He has also been a junior (non-voting) member of the Politburo — a position which last night he seemed virtually certain to lose.

Since taking charge of Moscow he built up grassroots support by his relentless attacks on the lack of open discussion at party meetings, the corruption in elite Soviet diplomatic training schools and the special privileges enjoyed by top party officials.

On taking charge of the capital, a city of nine million which has to cope with an influx of two million outsiders every day, Mr Yeltsin broke with former party practice by riding on the packed Metro and visiting under-supplied food shops to see how ordinary Muscovites coped.

He also launched a campaign of dismissing corrupt and inefficient officials, which has built up resentment among the party old-guard

and may serve to increase pressure on those few who eventually vote on whether to accept his resignation.

The news blackout ordered by the Kremlin on virtually all details of the Yeltsin affair has led to the irony that one of the main advocates of *glasnost* has had to witness how little it means in practice when party politics are involved.

Particularly among the

He has made relentless attacks on corruption

young, Mr Yeltsin — who has accused the Komsomol, the party's youth wing, of being completely out of touch with its 42 million members — has become something of a cult figure, seen as the main strength resisting rival forces of conservatism led by Mr Yegor Ligachev, aged 66, the Kremlin No 2.

"My main fear," one young Soviet film maker said yesterday, "is that even if he keeps his job he will never dare speak out so loudly again."



Mr Boris Yeltsin: protest by supporters broken up by police.

El Salvador peace talks

Death squads return to haunt Duarte

From Charles Bremner, San Salvador

El Salvador's squadrons of death squads have re-emerged from the shadows to add their gruesome comment to the country's shaky advance towards peace.

Though never dormant, the gunmen of the extreme right have just staged three demonstrative killings — forcing left-wing politicians to rethink plans to return and take part in the "peace process" — and their morale has been boosted by the new amnesty under the Central American peace plan.

This will free a few hundred left-wing convicts, but will also allow out hundreds of right-wing extremists, including the National Guardsmen who murdered four American church workers in 1980.

El Salvador's American protectors have accepted the move reluctantly. A senior US diplomat said: "It seems there may be things necessary for democracy that are not necessary for justice."

On Sunday the bodies of two men were found on the outskirts of San Salvador. They had been tortured, and the letters "FDR" (*Frente Democrático Revolucionario*) inscribed in red crayon on their chests.

The Democratic Revolutionary Front is the main left-wing political party, and is closely linked to the Farabundo Martí Liberation Army which has been waging guerrilla war for the past 15 years. The killings bore the hallmarks of the standard death-squad executions.

Two weeks ago gunmen murdered Señor Herbert Anaya, the leader of an independent human rights commission, as he drove his children to school. Four of his predecessors were murdered.

The Liberation Army called off peace talks with the Government and President Duarte in protest at the killings. On Monday Arch-

bishop Rivera Damas, who has been acting as an intermediary between the Government and the left-wingers, called on the two FDR leaders to plan only short visits home later this month in order to test the waters.

Señor Guillermo Ungo and Señor Ruben Zamora had been planning to return from exile after pledges by Señor Duarte that they could function in security inside the Salvadorean system. An FDR official said: "We will show that we will not be terrorized. But we're not going to make ourselves targets for these gunmen."

Vengeance and terror have long been standard tools of both far left and right in this smallest and most populated of the Central American states. In the early 1980s, tens

of thousands of people were killed and many tortured at the hands of the death squads who roamed the streets at night. Under heavy pressure from the United States, the death squads were curbed.

But Latin American diplomats are pessimistic about the prospects of an imminent end to the violence, given the deep gulf between left and right and the failures of efforts towards economic reform.

The Americans, who spend \$1.5 million (about £30,000) a day supporting President Duarte, claim that their backing for his centre Christian Democratic Government has stopped the worst abuses, fending off a Marxist insurrection, and has laid the groundwork for a broad democracy.

'Devil in designer glasses' put to test

By Charles Bremner

To President Reagan, he is a devil in designer glasses, a small-time potentate who has invited the Russians on to the American mainland. To his followers and sympathizers worldwide, President Ortega of Nicaragua is a modest, poetry-writing hero who has stood up to the US Goliath.

The man who more than any other holds the fate of the Central American peace accord in his hands, President Ortega has remained something of a mystery until recently.

He was seen by many observers as an introverted, compromise choice among the ranks of the Sandinista *comandantes* who led the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in 1979 and turned their movement into a Marxist ruling party. But since his 1984 election as President, Señor Ortega, now aged 41, has consolidated his power, matured as a leader and won respect — often grudging — as a statesman.

His decision to sign the Central American peace accords was a shrewd but risky move that took Washington by surprise and demonstrated his strength in his own country. But the next few weeks will be crucial. If Nicaragua breaks its word, he will lose face at home and greatly strengthen President Reagan's hand.

The Mayor of New York, Mr Edward Koch, in Managua last week to monitor the ceasefire deadline, said: "He has the chance to prove himself a villain or a hero."

President Ortega, the former guerrilla who turned outlaw as a teenage gunman, has in recent months shown star qualities as an orator.

At the United Nations last month, he eloquently attacked Washington, saying: "Let President Reagan recall that Rambo exists only in the movies." The US delegation stalked out, but the General Assembly applauded.

In Moscow last week, he was again applauded for a romantic portrayal of his country's revolution and pledges of undying fraternity with the Soviet Union.

Some of the credit for the polished image must go to a New York public relations firm, Agenda International Inc, which was engaged by the Sandinistas as consultant. Mr Darryl Hunt, director of the firm, said: "We tell them how they are being perceived by the public, the media and the Congress, and we help them get their message across."

President Ortega is seen by many as the pragmatist of the Sandinistas, along with his brother Humberto, the Defence Minister. He remains deeply — even ruthlessly — committed to his anti-American cause. He said recently: "I

don't think President Reagan has been illuminated by God. I think he is closer to the darkness of the Devil."

His hostility to the US and hatred of Mr Reagan was forged in a lifelong struggle against the American-backed Somoza regime.

"I didn't participate in a Marxist, Leninist or communist party. What provoked us was US policy, all by itself." His father was jailed by Somoza's father and Daniel himself spent seven years in prison.

He told of his torture and his convictions in his first long interview given, on the advice of his American image-makers, to *Playboy* magazine.

Señor Ortega, describing himself as a "bit of a mystic", traced his conversion from altar boy to underground fighter. He was aged 15 when



Señor Ortega, orator-poet who has taken on Goliath, first arrested and beaten. At 21, with three others, he shot dead Gonzalo Lacayo, a notorious Somoza torturer.

"I felt satisfied. I felt that we were doing something just," he said. In jail and later exiled in Cuba, he caught up on the education he had missed and returned to fight underground in Nicaragua in 1976, helping the Sandinistas to victory.

While in prison, he became close to Señora Rosario Marillo, a beautiful upper-class Nicaraguan who went to boarding schools in England and Switzerland and threw in her lot with the Sandinista cause. Under her influence, he began writing poetry.

The couple, though not formally married, now have four children and are expecting another. They live in domestic chaos in a former banker's house in Managua with her two teenage children and an adopted son.

In his interview, Señor Ortega calls the Casa del Gobierno his "new prison". He says: "What I really would like to be doing is what Che did — not to have stayed in Nicaragua after the triumph, but rather to have gone on to other lands to struggle."

Give an extra special scotch to someone who deserves it.

Johnnie
BLACK

Dhaka opposition leader held as strike wavers

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

In a spectacularly incompetent piece of police work, Bangladesh authorities yesterday arrested Begum Khaleda Zia, one of the women leaders of opposition groups battling to overturn the Government of President Ershad.

The arrest was carried out in the full glare of media attention. Police first surrounded a hotel in the heart of Dhaka's business district, arguing with the Begum and her followers and finally breaking down the door of her hotel room.

She was led away by five policewomen, under the command of the police commissioner himself, Mr Nasrullah Khan, who tried to be gentlemanly about the affair. "I salute you, madam," he said politely.

But she carried on a running press conference as she was hustled off, promising that the struggle against the Ershad regime would continue and that the general strike called for yesterday and today would last indefinitely.

Later Dr Abdul Matin, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of home affairs, said that Begum Zia was being kept under house arrest after defying police orders against the general strike.

The other woman opposition party leader, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, was said by Dr Matin last night to have been persuaded to stay indoors and not to break the prohibitory order.

Begum Zia is the widow of former President Ziaur Rahman, who seized power in a military coup, founded a political party, and became a civilian president. He was a charismatic and notably honest figure, who nonetheless faced 18 attempted coups.

He declined ever to have a photograph of his wife even appear in a newspaper, but after his assassination on May 30, 1981, she became chairman of his Bangladesh Nationalist Party.

Begum Zia is surrounded by former henchmen of her husband.



Sheikh Hasina: persuaded by police to stay indoors.

band, many of whom have been convicted for corruption. As a result they are barred from election, and are a standing disincentive for the BNP to take part in polls.

But her party is popular among Bengalis because it stands for strict Bangladeshi nationalism, and a non-socialist economy. It retains some popularity even among the

armed forces because of the way President Zia restored a measure of pride to the army.

The other main opposition party, the Awami League, was the party of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the founder of the Bangladesh nation. But his party was close to India, and tried to build a one-party socialist state. He was assassinated in 1975 in a putsch by army officers. His two daughters, Sheikh Hasina and Sheikh Rehana, escaped the massacre of his family because they were in Germany, where Sheikh Hasina's husband was working as a nuclear physicist.

Sheikh Hasina, the older daughter, now leads the Awami League, which remains the largest and best organized of the political groups (with the possible exception of the Communists), and which has deep rural roots. It is the party of the bourgeois and intellectuals and enjoys the support of the minority Hindu Christian and Buddhist groups because of its secular stand.

The Awami League decision to take part in the parliamentary elections last year enabled it to get a legal status as main political rival to the Ershad Government, with Sheikh Hasina as leader of the parliamentary opposition.

But the decision to take part in the contest has been an important source of friction between the two women party leaders. And the recent rapprochement between them has been described as the

surrender of Begum Zia to Sheikh Hasina's point of view.

Even though Bangladesh is a predominantly Muslim nation, the presence of two women as leaders of the principal opposition groups is not seen as a disadvantage. Though women do not go to the mosque and are generally expected to appear in public with their heads covered, the authority of women in the Indian sub-continent is widely respected.

Meanwhile, yesterday's general strike proved to be less successful than either might have expected. Following the deaths the previous day when demonstrators were killed amid police gunfire, the opposition attempted to bring the work of government to a standstill by calling strikes around the country.

According to official figures three people died, though the opposition claimed as many as 12 were killed on Tuesday.

In Dhaka yesterday, however, hundreds of rickshaws still plied their trade on the streets, while shops remained defiantly half open. The attendance at government offices and banks was estimated to be 83 per cent, slightly down on the previous day.

A few battles between police riot squads and gangs of stone-throwing youths erupted around the Awami League office in the centre of town.

There were also disturbances in Chittagong



Begum Zia waving to supporters as she is driven off in a police jeep in Dhaka yesterday. She was arrested at a city-centre hotel during a general strike against President Ershad's rule.

'Ivan' trial scientist hints at card test

Jerusalem (AP) — Dr Julius Grant, the British forensic expert at the trial here of John Demjanjuk, said the only way to clear up suspicions that a key piece of prosecution evidence was forged would be to remove a photograph from the Nazi identity card.

He was convinced the SS card did not belong to Demjanjuk, who is accused of being "Ivan the Terrible", the man who operated gas chambers at Treblinka in Poland.

Suttee penalty

Delhi (Reuters) — Rajasthan, the Indian state where a young widow burnt to death on her husband's funeral pyre in September, has passed a law providing the death penalty for those abetting the outlawed practice of suttee.

Thin battery

Tokyo (Reuters) — A new electrolyte battery for domestic appliances which is as thin and flexible as paper has been announced by the Matsushita and Japan Synthetic Rubber companies.

Smokers fume

Sydney (Reuters) — Fair Go Ltd, a smokers' rights group, has attacked a law banning smoking on domestic airline flights from December 1, saying it highlights the increasing role of "the nanny state".

Briton in protest over Fiji judges

From A Correspondent, Suva

A veteran British judge, who served the British Empire in Africa and Asia, is engaged in battle with the Attorney General in Fiji's new Government.

Justice John Williams, aged 72, and originally from Newcastle-on-Tyne, was offered the position of Chief Justice by Mr Kelemeti Bulewa, the Attorney General.

But the two men argued after Justice Williams insisted that he should appoint his own panel of seven judges to replace those whose appointments lapsed when Fiji became a republic last month.

Mr Bulewa, without advising the judge in advance, announced the appointment of seven justices selected by a judicial advisory committee of which he is a member.

Justice Williams did not turn up for this week's swearing-in ceremony, along with another nominee, Justice Kenneth Stuart. Justice Williams is believed to have disapproved strongly of some of the nominees.

He appealed to the head of government, Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, and believed he had won the colonel's support. But Mr Bulewa went ahead and administered the oath of office to four of his seven selections. One nominee is a returning Fiji High Commissioner in London.

Justice Williams was a Supreme Court judge in Fiji for 10 years from 1973. Since 1983 he has been a legal consultant in Suva.

Letter from Shanghai Distance lends a puzzled air

For the parvenu from disciplined Peking, Shanghai is noise, disorder and dirt. From the battered cabs and their drivers jockeying for fares at the airport to the lights of the break-dancing discotheque in the nether reaches of the Nanjing Road, Shanghai seems further than its 800 miles from the capital. Drivers accept tips, too.

Stroll down the elegant Bund, the guidebooks say; if they might add — you can find the space and are not trampled by some of Shanghai's 12 million on their daily progress to work and back. More gratifying, to experience the difference of the place, is to join the crowds of evening shoppers in the barely lit alleyways of the old town.

Shanghai's idle youth of eight years ago — exiles of the Cultural Revolution who returned to their home city to "wait for work" — have mainly found employment in the new enterprise-orientated economy. The rest are, one way and another, off the streets. The absorption of the majority into productive work is regarded (and not only by the Shanghai authorities) as the single greatest success of China's economic reform programme.

This experience is unlikely to be repeated, or needed, in the future, however. For Shanghai, as for other Chinese cities, the baby boom is long in the past. At one of the city's more privileged primary schools, 90 per cent of pupils are single children. According to their headmistress, they bring their own problems: selfish and wilful, they are over-indulged by over-ambitious parents. Those with a brother or sister tend to be happier and perform better, she said. But the strict family planning policy (within which Shanghai is reputed to be the abortion capital of the country) means that they will be fewer and fewer.

In time, the single-child policy will affect the other end of the age range. One couple will find itself supporting four elderly people. State pension policy is being rethought. Unemployment is expected to rise now, ex-employees receive a modest pension. Those who have not worked in the state economy receive nothing. Their children are expected to support them. Only if the children are themselves in

poverty are they exempt from the requirement to pay up.

Gradually, the number of pensioners' day centres is being increased. A few residential homes are planned. But it is all at a very early stage. For the moment, China's officially venerated elderly are organized to organize themselves — whether in neighbourhood groups, self-help activities or to police others on the basis of their long experience. The more infirm are out of sight.

Only days after the 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party had closed in Peking, Shanghai was waking up politically. The promotion of one of its municipal leaders prompted speculation about changes. An arrival from the capital, I was entertained as a guest, but also questioned as an envoy. The stage-managed openness of the congress had caught people's imagination. What was it really like at the focus of power they wanted to know.

Those who had seen the televised appearance of Mr Zhao Ziyang, the General Secretary, at the reception for the press were still talking about it those who had not were still lamenting their misfortune. It was the first opportunity ordinary Chinese had had to see their leaders close up and acting spontaneously, and they had been impressed.

They liked their relaxed manner, the way they held their drinks, their refusal to be intimidated by awkward questions, their bearing in the presence of so many foreign reporters. Until last week, Chinese had been accustomed to seeing their leaders only in formal poses at Communist Party meetings or diplomatic receptions, looking stereotyped and stiff. The idea that the new team is both approachable and capable of taking on the world has surprised and pleased people.

But their response was also tinged with puzzlement. Why had journalists and foreigners been admitted to the sanctum? Why had they been able to ask questions most Chinese scarcely dare to think? The distance between Shanghai and Peking, and between China and abroad, was suddenly magnified.

Mary Dejevsky

Guess who has our pharmaceutical industry under the closest scrutiny?

Over the last twelve months, Britain's medicine exports to Japan have increased by 95 per cent. And while our balance of trade in medicines is £850 million in the black, the land of the rising sun remains, perhaps rather aptly, in the red.

Such an impressive record is more than enough to raise the eyebrows of even our most determined competitors.

And it has been gained largely through sustained capital investment and spending on research.

This is perhaps why Japan is encouraging investment in its own pharmaceutical industry by reforming its patent laws to give new medicines restored protection.

It's a move we cannot afford to ignore if we want to maintain Britain's healthy balance of trade in medicine.

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY
HELPING TO KEEP BRITAIN HEALTHY.





Eurotunnel: shares and fares



A breakthrough
for Britain

The Eurotunnel Share Offer starts next week and ends on Friday, 27th November.

Eurotunnel is the Anglo-French group which has the Concession to build and operate the first ever fixed link between Britain and the Continent.

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Every individual who buys shares in the offer and holds on to them will receive travel privileges.

These shareholders can, on payment of an annual registration fee of about £10 (at July 1987 prices),

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The table below outlines the entitlements.

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How will Eurotunnel work, what will it do, what opportunities will it open up and what returns are projected?

Phone 0272 277 007, to reserve a mini prospectus and application form.

No. of shares	Entitlement
100	One return shuttle trip to be taken within 12 months of the System opening.
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HEALTH

Sick of your job?

Frequent days off work may not be a sign of the workshy but rather a symptom of bad management. Liz Gill reports

Malingers with a classical education might be interested to learn they are suffering from *Plumbos oscillans*—or swinging the lead. That is what one cynical doctor used to write on the sick notes of patients he believed to be well but workshy. Fortunately, the experts say that the condition is rare.

Far more frequent is the syndrome for which there is as yet no medical term but which accounts for millions of lost man hours every year. Its symptoms are real enough—a touch of flu, a sore throat, backache, headache, gastric upsets, bad colds—but its causes are occupational rather than medical.

Such sickness would not stop the sufferer going to a party, but it does stop them doing a job. In other words, the idea of work makes them feel ill.

Doctor William Dixon, chairman of the BMA's occupational health committee, says: "This is a very grey area involving hundreds of thousands of individual decisions made at 7.30 in the morning. Say you've got something like a common viral infection, or you hurt your ankle playing football at the weekend. Now, if you're keen and enthusiastic and you've got an understanding boss, you'll go in even if you are not 100 per cent."

"But if your job is not very interesting and your boss is not very helpful and life at work isn't good, then you'll convince yourself that you are not well enough to go."

Dixon, a former medical director of the John Lewis Partnership which prides itself on a low rate of absenteeism, believes excessively high sickness rates are always related to poor working conditions and bad management.

The syndrome tends to be most prevalent at either end of the activity spectrum: those with boring jobs who are under-stimulated and those with



'Taking a day off work is a great weapon of revenge'

excessive workloads who are constantly over-stretched.

A recent CBI survey of 343 British companies showed that on average manual workers lost 4 per cent, or nine days, of their working time last year; non-manual workers lost 2.2 per cent, or five days. The highest rates for manual workers were in the North-west, and for non-manual in the South. Lowest for both were in the Midlands. But the CBI stresses that its sample was probably too small for regional differences to be significant.

The report also showed that sickness absenteeism increased with the size of the company.

Companies were asked whether the introduction of self-certification, where employees write their own sick notes for absences of less than seven days, had made any difference to the rates of sickness absence. Thirty-seven per cent said they thought it had increased absenteeism among manual workers; 19 per cent thought it had increased the rate among non-manual workers.

A majority however, thought the new system had made no difference. Doctor John Ball, who as chairman of the BMA's general medical services committee helped to instigate these changes, believes that the incidence of short-term absenteeism has been reduced. "The doctor used to be the only one putting pen to paper and making a commitment. Once you have to make your own affidavit, for which you may be held accountable, it is different."

The most extreme form of imaginary illness is Munchausen's syndrome (named after the German baron who made up extraordinary stories); patients' fabrications frequently get them admitted to hospital. Reports from London's Royal Free Hospital last month revealed 36 feigned cardiac arrests. But such behaviour is rare.

Although managers report sick less often than blue-collar workers, Andrew Sargent, an independent management consultant, believes that there is no direct correlation between high wages and low absenteeism. "How often a person reports sick depends on how committed they feel to their work, and to their colleagues. After all, taking a day off work is a great weapon of revenge."

Sargent believes that there is a marked reluctance to tackle the problem; many firms have expected levels of sickness absence built in to working conditions. "That's a good thing in many ways, but if you wish to instigate situations in which an element of trust is implicit, then you'd better start managing people properly."

Sargent's company has produced a video, *Gone Today Here Tomorrow*, giving advice on techniques to cut down on absenteeism, including keeping records of every absence, asking employees about their illness when they return, making a supervisor accountable for missing employees and getting proper help for malingers. And, if all else fails, giving them the sack.

He cites one oil refinery in south Wales which cut its notorious absenteeism to under 2 per cent after introducing a rule that anyone going sick had to ring up personally and speak to their supervisor. "Borderline cases tend to get someone else to phone up for them. If you're really sick, you don't care."

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Drinking in the bottled waters

Mineral and spring waters have cultivated a 'pure' image—but is taking to the bottle really any better for your health?

Highland Spring launched a £2 million campaign this month, hoping to take on Perrier. The bottled water market in the United Kingdom has become one worth fighting for.

In 10 years the total sales have jumped from around eight million litres a year to between 80 and 100 million litres, and British mineral water may receive a boost from the House of Commons Refreshment Department's decision to sell their own "Parliamentary Water" in its banqueting suites, bars and restaurants.

Only English, Scottish and Welsh mineral waters were on offer at the catering sale, committee's tastings and their choice will be announced in December.

Many people are making the switch to mineral water because they think water in bottles must be better than water from the tap, which may contain chemicals such as aluminium sulphate, chlorine and sodium fluoride to make it fit for human consumption, lead picked up from old piping, nitrates from agricultural fertilizers and nitrates from disinfecting processes.

Not everyone was reassured by Lord Belstead, the Environment Minister, when he said at the launch of National Water Week last September that "public water supplies in this country are perfectly safe to drink". Certainly not Friends of the Earth, which is encouraging people to sign a "water charter". Its hard-hitting campaign advertisements say: "Even your kitchen tap can't be trusted these days. Much of our drinking water is contaminated with lead, with nitrates, with pesticide—regularly in breach of EEC 'safe' limits."

By contrast, purity is a big selling point when it comes to bottled water. Sainsbury's Scottish Spring, for instance, is labelled as "pure and natural mineral water with a taste and purity renowned the world over". But what does "pure" really mean?

The composition of bottled water varies depending on the brand. There are no regulations covering what is called "spring water", other than that it should be fit to drink. Spring water may be better

than your local tap water—or it may be worse.

"Mineral water" (water which originates in a ground water body or deposit and is extracted from the ground through a spring, well bore or other exit) has to fulfil criteria laid down under the Mineral Water Regulations 1985. The regulations also cover the labelling of mineral waters. So, confusingly, many of the bottled waters on whose label the word spring looms large are in fact sold as mineral waters (Highland Spring and Schweppes Malvern English Spring Water, for example). In terms of marketing it may make more sense for water to be classified as natural mineral water than spring as the former meets the criteria of the regulations and is perceived as being pure. So can you tell at a glance the content of the water you are buying? Not necessarily.

If water is boiled away, the dry residue can be analysed and the amounts of salts and solids measured. The label on a bottle of mineral water must either give you the composition or tell you when an officially recognized analysis was carried out.

Some companies—Highland Spring, SPA and Evian, for instance—do provide specific information. Others—including Perrier, Schweppes Malvern and Sainsbury's own brand—simply tell you that their water passed the analysis, although a spokesman for Sainsbury said: "If someone needed to know, the information would be available."

HOW TO READ A LABEL

- Natural mineral water (for example, still versions of Brecon, Sainsbury's Scottish Spring and Cwm Dale, Highland Spring, Spa Reine and Evian): Must comply with natural mineral water regulations—water extracted from the ground, untreated except for basic processes such as filtration, and bottled at source. Mineral content may vary slightly.
- Spring water (for example, Ashbourne Natural Water): Must have been reclassified as natural mineral water; Need only comply with regulations on quality of water for human consumption. Source may be as for mineral water, can be bottled anywhere.
- Naturally carbonated natural mineral water (for example, Perrier, Badoit, Ferrarelle, Apollinaris, Sainsbury's Monastère and Vichy's Saint-Yorre): Water which is sparkling at source. However, the carbon dioxide can be removed before it is bottled and then re-introduced. The final product may contain less fizz than it would naturally, but not more.
- Carbonated natural mineral water (for example, sparkling versions of Sainsbury's Scottish Spring and Cwm Dale, Brecon, Highland Spring, Spa Reine, Schweppes Sparkling Malvern English Spring Water, Campari Spring and Ramona): This has added carbon dioxide.

Lee Rodwell
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Southern strain of cystitis

MEDICAL BRIEFING

For anatomical reasons, women are 10 times more likely to suffer from a urinary tract infection, such as cystitis or pyelonephritis, than men. So common is the trouble that many women regard an attack as merely part of the cross which their sex has to bear in life, and hardly worth mentioning. They visit their GP, who may or may not consider taking a sample of urine for culture, are treated with Septrin, amoxycillin, tetracycline or one of the other common antibiotics and, feeling better in 48 hours, think no

more of the attack until the next time. The organism, if a urine sample has been taken for culture, is nearly always shown to be a Gram-negative bacteria, in 85 per cent of cases, *E. coli*.

In south London, the situation has now changed. Last Christmas, *The Lancet* published a letter which drew the attention of doctors to an uncommon strain of *E. coli*, O15, which was causing an

epidemic in the area; it was giving rise to a comparatively high rate of *E. coli* septicaemia, which was resistant to the commonly prescribed antibiotics that are used by doctors in their first line of attack.

It is common to suffer an *E. coli* cystitis, but quite another matter to have an antibiotic-resistant septicaemia, which, in the cases seen at St Thomas's Hospital, have been

complicated by meningitis, fulminating pneumonia, or endocarditis. There have been two deaths. Fortunately, these dangerous organisms are sensitive to the rarer antibiotics, Augmentin, oral cephalosporins and the newly introduced ciprofloxacin; these are drugs which microbiologists practising in the area think should become the first line of attack during the time when the urinary tract infection is being properly investigated and sensitivities carried out on the organisms involved.

TOMORROW
Friday Page
The very adult agony—and ecstasy—of falling in love at first sight

Reading rights

The image of the swot is that of an introverted child peering through thick spectacles, head buried in a book. Research shows that children who read more than average are more likely to be short-sighted. But do bookish children become short-sighted because they read a lot, or are children who have an inherited tendency to short-sight driven to excel at book learning, as outdoor activities require good vision? In an editorial, *The*

Lancet attempts to answer this question. Experiments show that if a child is not darkened or having to strain to see which induces short-sightedness, but exposure of the eye to diffuse unpatterned light—the type of light which penetrates closed eyes from a child's nightlight, or the unpatterned light which reaches most of the retina when a child is concentrating on the small letters of a printed page. However, other studies have shown that there is such a strong hereditary tendency to short-sightedness that there is no scientific case for keeping children away from books or nightlights.

Meat and drink

The sex of bus-chess' children has been intriguing doctors for the last 10 years. Hormones in the meat they handle and which they and their wives eat in greater quantities than most people, were blamed for the preponderance of girls in the 1970s, when oestrogens were used in cattle-raising, and later of boys when the agricultural fashion changed to using androgens, the male hormone.

A report in the Royal Coll-

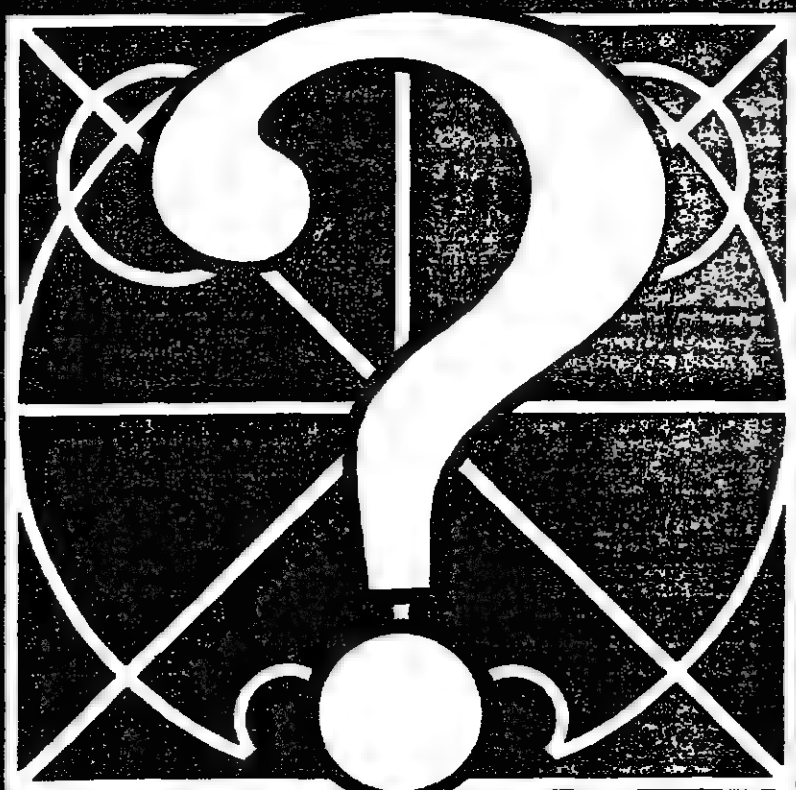
Dr Thomas Stuttford



THIS YEAR'S XMAS WRAPPING IS PLASTIC.

- PVC - The material, girls.
- BRASS - A Bruce Oldfield wrap for very little.
- STONE - What use is a sentimental heart?
- IRON - Julie Burchill on girls with a will.
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- SILVER - Rings on your fingers.
- All in December's issue. Out now.

E L L E



NATIONAL TRAINING AWARDS MCMLXXXVII

Find out who's won on November 18th.

SPECTRUM

After the massacre at Enniskillen, what is the future for the deceptively bland image maker who leads Sinn Fein?

Making the words flow like blood

A few years ago, in one of those dark and dank Belfast drinking clubs that specialize in providing liquid solace and entertainment of a distinctly greenish hue, the undisputed heir to leadership of the Provisional movement became indignant when questioned on the source of the organization's funds.

With 25 Sinn Fein advice centres, it was hardly a shoe-string operation. The cost was a matter of much speculation and sardonic mirth among opponents, who joked that the Provos had accounts at every bank branch in Ireland, upon which they regularly drew - with the aid of armed masked men. Sitting in the club, Gerry Adams recognized the thrust of the questioning and, without batting an eyelid, offered to open the books of the Provos for general inspection, giving the source of their funds as rallies, donations and "cake fairs".

His opponents could scarcely hide their incredulity; and, less than a year later, the other side of the fund-raising efforts was displayed when a businessman was held in the Irish Republic for a ransom of £5 million, needed by the Provisionals for "the struggle in the north". It is this kind of double talk, delivered with Adams's characteristic coolness under fire, that so enrages the majority community in Northern Ireland.

His expression of "regret" at the Poppy Day massacre might have outraged Westminster, but its effect on the unionist community, which is regularly exposed to his dispassionate rationalisations - made, apparently, without fear of prosecution - of a campaign based on terrorism, is virtually beyond measure.

Adams's unprecedented public apology, in which he attempted to dissociate himself from the Enniskillen massacre, is an admission that he recognizes the serious blow the bomb attack will have on the movement's attempts to build political support.

The Provisional IRA has had a year of setbacks, including the

seizure by the security forces of 5.7 tons of explosives, the biggest haul for 11 years, and the killing of 13 Provos, eight of them at the Loughgall ambush in May. Frustration over the recent lack of success could have been a factor last Sunday; more likely, though, this was simply an operation that went wrong.

Adams's calm demeanour under hostile questioning, his willingness to rationalize the most brutal acts of terror by the military wing of his organization, his argument that all violence is the fault of the British presence in Ireland and his apparent immunity from prosecution, infuriate opponents.

Adams's fluent style has been cultivated for the world's media. With his carefully coiffured hair, trimmed beard, gold-rimmed spectacles, tweed jacket and neatly pressed trousers, he could pass as an academic. He is the embodiment of the sickest political contradiction: the "respectable" face of terrorism.

In private, Adams, aged 38, is a shy man, living quietly and abstinently with his wife Colette and son Cearoid in Andersonstown. But he is steeped in Republican tradition, with credentials that have helped silence criticism that he is a pragmatist who, by choosing to operate at least partially inside the system, has abandoned one of the movement's articles of faith. Adams's personal credentials are impeccable. His

THE TIMES PROFILE

GERRY ADAMS

father, a veteran of the IRA's wartime campaign, was shot and wounded by the RUC, and his mother is a well known Belfast Republican family. Two of his brothers have been jailed for Provo terrorist activities during his remorseless climb to the top of the movement. Born and brought up in the Pound Loney area, off the Falls Road, he was educated by the Christian Brothers at St Mary's Grammar School in Belfast. By the time he left, after taking his O levels, he had already been bloodied in the province's politics, when rioting erupted in west Belfast after police removed an Irish tricolour from the election headquarters of a Sinn Fein candidate following a complaint from the then obscure clergyman, Ian Paisley.

In the Sixties, as Northern Ireland moved towards the onset of the Troubles, the teenage Adams was involved in the civil rights movement and housing action, which had been the target of Republican activity since the collapse of the border campaign in 1962. According to the security forces, his career in the IRA was already underway when British troops were deployed on the streets of the province in 1969 and he rose quickly from intelligence officer to battalion quartermaster until he became commanding officer of the 2nd battalion of the Belfast Brigade.

Yet Adams resolutely denies any formal membership of Sinn

Fein's military wing: "I am not a member of the IRA and have never been in the IRA," he has said, to a chorus of cynical laughter.

Interned in 1971, he was nevertheless considered such a key figure that in 1972 he flew to London with a party of IRA leaders for secret talks with William Whitelaw. A year later he was reinterned and remained in custody until 1976 after being convicted of attempting to escape from prison. Two years later he was charged with membership of the Provisional IRA but after seven months on remand was acquitted.

In jail he made a name for himself, writing a regular column in the Provisional IRA's mouthpiece *Republican News* under the nom-de-plume "Brownie". The column outlined a cynical strategy which eventually came to fruition in the early Eighties with the adoption of the "ballot box and Armalite" approach to politics. Adams argued that the physical force tactics of previous generations could not work alone. The movement needed a political base to widen the struggle - but the "cutting edge" would remain the people he has consistently eulogized as "fellow gunmen and fellow gunwomen" of the IRA.

Leading jailed terrorists backed his proposal that should Sinn Fein candidates win seats in the Dail they should be allowed to occupy them. But Adams avoided damaging his aura of invincibility by not risking a challenge to John Hume, the leader of constitutional nationalism, in the last European election.

Adams's election to Westminster and the success in council elections of more than 50 Provisional Sinn Fein candidates made it easier to persuade those suspicious of his motives. Adams reassured the sceptics that the violence would continue, though as each electoral outing approached the terror decreased - until the votes were gathered in - and then resumed. Under Adams, the Provisionals have been anxious



1983: "It is the duty of Irish men and women to engage in the legitimate armed struggle"

1985: "The IRA are political soldiers, using armed means to resist armed aggression"

Last Monday: "I extend sympathy... I do not try to justify the bombing"

ious to portray themselves as being involved in a "war" between military forces, wanting to avoid anything that could hinder their long-term efforts to build links with the left wing of the British Labour Party. That strategy was blown sky-high in Enniskillen last Sunday morning.

Adams is also ambitious to build support in the Irish Republic, and has persuaded the movement to allow candidates elected to the Dail to take their seats. The task south of the border is even more formidable - but given the

Republic's economic problems and a young population (half aged under 25), he clearly believes in the possibility of a rich harvest.

But despite the reasonableness of his tone, the army council rules the organization. Adams is explicitly committed to violence, arguing: "There are those who tell us that the British government will not be moved by armed struggle. As has been said before, the history of Ireland and of British colonial involvement throughout the world tells us that they will not be moved by anything else."

Enniskillen has certainly exposed the contradictions within a movement combining terrorism and politics. The bombing has caused enormous damage to Adams's political aspirations; he has performed a delicate balancing act - keeping the gunmen happy while devoting energy to politics. The events of last Sunday may be a symptom of disillusion with his strategy, but atrocities in Ireland are soon forgotten and the traditional ambivalence towards violent acts will probably allow him to ride the storm.

BIOGRAPHY

1949: Born in Belfast.

1971: Marries Colette McArdle. Interned. Suspected member Provisional IRA.

1972: Released from prison.

1972-73: Suspected commanding officer Belfast brigade Provisional IRA.

1973: Reinterned.

1976: Released from prison.

1978: Charged with PIRA membership. Acquitted.

1982: Elected on abstentionist ticket to Northern Ireland Assembly.

1982: Banned from entering Britain by an exclusion order.

1983: Elected Provisional Sinn Fein MP for West Belfast. Elected President Provisional Sinn Fein.

1984: Survives Loyalist assassination attempt.

1987: Re-elected as MP.

ZOOLOGY

Rather than sit on its eggs like conventional birds, the wild Australian mallee fowl buries its eggs in a large mound. Temperature in the mound is regulated by the male bird, which scrapes soil and vegetation on to or off the mound's surface. A recent study by David Booth (*Physiol Zool* 60) shows that temperature within the mound can be quite variable. Unlike most birds it appears that mallee fowl's eggs are very tolerant of short periods of temperature variation although the optimal temperature for the egg is 34°C. Hatchability falls steeply if eggs are incubated in the laboratory for long periods at 2°C more or less than that. Clearly the parent bird is normally very good at sensing

FINDINGS

A weekly series on research

small changes in temperature and acting accordingly.

Andrew London

CLASSICS

"Women in Antiquity", which has become a well-established branch of classical research only within the last 15 years or so, is the subject of a special issue of the *University of Texas Journal Helios*. The volume includes a study, by Valerie French, of midwives and maternity care in the Graeco-Roman world. Standards could be surprisingly high for those who could

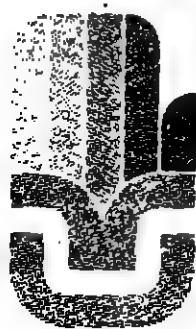
afford a well-trained midwife, but many women were exposed to folk medicine. Treatment for easing labour included the application of hyena feet, canine placenta, snake skins and vulture feathers, and the consumption of drinks laced with goose semen or sow's dung. Although sceptical about the efficacy of such treatments, the author warns against underestimating the placebo effect of some of them, and she suggests that on an emotional level ancient maternity care may have been preferable to the impersonal procedures of some hospitals today.

Martin F. Smith

EGYPTOLOGY

Major finds of Egyptian literature are rare, but one has recently been bought by the University of Lille, and published under the name Papyrus Vandier. It is a satirical piece, featuring a pharaoh who hires a magician to descend to the Underworld on his behalf; the magician agrees, in return for a state funeral and a promise that the king will look after his widow. The king, however, invites the widow to a midnight feast; the consequences are easy to imagine. The end of the tale is lost, but it doubtless contained the magician's revenge. The papyrus dates from about 500 BC. Political satire, it seems, is neither a modern invention, nor Greek.

John Ray



T SHOW · EXHIBITION
SICILIAN HANDICRAFT

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14/22 NOVEMBRE '87
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WHO WEARS WHAT... WHO DOES
WHAT... WHO WEARS WHO... WHO CUTS
WHO... WHO IS WHO... WHO EATS
WHERE... WHO BUYS WHAT... WHO
WINES WHO... WHO IS SEEN WHERE...
WHO HAS BEEN WHERE... WHO IS
GOING WHERE... AND WHO CARES?



THE NEWSPAPER THAT'S BIG BOLD AND BEAUTIFULLY BLATANT OUT NOVEMBER 12TH £1

THE TIMES DIARY

Jockeying for position

Relations between the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise have never been good but, after the Pigott case, they have gone down the drain. The Revenue, which has the jockey under investigation for years, particularly resents the way Customs jumped on the bandwagon claiming credit for the breakthrough which led to his conviction. Although Customs has announced the case closed, the taxmen are still on his tail and believe £3m may remain outstanding. Further irritation has been caused by the recent television portrayal of Customs in *The Duty Men* where they are shown as glamorous and heroic. As one tax inspector pointed out, Customs prosecutions can be decided at the level of a civil servant principal and are launched before a magistrate. Inland Revenue prosecutions need the approval of its board and go to Crown court. Now I'm told the pressure is on to rectify the imbalance.

Impaired

If you need evidence that the days of parliamentary humbug and gesture are far from over, look no further than the custom of "pairing". Three years ago, to sharpen up its act, Labour abandoned the practice. This summer the point was underlined. I'm told, when the pairing whip - now Ray Powell - lost his £13,815 supplementary pay, this Government money, previously paid for the match-making between MPs of opposing sides who want a night away from Westminster, now goes to the Labour leader's office. Yesterday, I rang his Conservative counterpart, Michael Neubert, to see if he was planning to relinquish his extra pay, my inquiry was received with amazement. Neubert was still recovering from an all-right session and unable to answer the phone, but his secretary said she hadn't realized Labour had a no-pairing policy. "Why am I always taking phone calls from Opposition members asking for one?"

Hegemony

One of the 20th century's remaining mysteries has been solved. Peter Boizot, owner of the Pizza Express chain, currently opening branches across the country at a rate to rival the creation of new museums, has revealed his policy vis-à-vis eggs. For years regular customers have had to guess the format of the egg pizza they will be served: sometimes the yolk will be sunny and fried, sometimes sliced and hard-boiled. Until now the only way to ensure the former was to order an extra egg, sometimes too much of a good thing. Boizot now tells me he has instructed that eggs be hard-boiled unless specifically requested otherwise. Furnished with this new knowledge of my rights, I shall in future do just that.



Barry Fantoni
STAFF ROOM
I wonder if that includes the one JB uses behind my back.

Boarded up

The problems at the Royal College of Art's department of industrial design - from which its last professor, Iain Sinclair, acrimoniously resigned this summer after only a year - were greater than we guessed. Nick Butler, Sinclair's successor, was amazed to discover that the department possessed only five drawing boards for its 68 students. Butler, who founded BIB Design Consultants 20 years ago, admits: "I am only a simple designer but over the years I have found drawing boards extremely useful - in fact all my designers use them." He immediately asked his commerce-conscious rector, Jocelyn Stevens, to order another 40 boards, and students are now drawing on them everything from theodolites to filing cabinets. "They must have done a lot of thinking before. Now they can get their thoughts down on paper."

Take a gander

The Nature Conservancy Council is advertising for someone to count goose droppings on the Scottish island of Islay. The five-month job will help it calculate the number of barnacle and white-fronted geese on the island. The council's obsessive interest in the birds has already irritated islanders. Huge flocks of land have been declared "sites of special scientific interest" thereby preventing the peat beneath being dug - and locals call the recently appointed warden "the snooper". They may have a few more weeks to settle on a name for the new man: so far the post has attracted only one applicant.

Press reports of Mr Justice Rose's judgment in *X v Y*, in which he decided that doctors who suffer from Aids should be allowed to practise, suggest that the court dwelt on the problems of whether the HIV virus could be transmitted via an infected doctor's blood to an unsuspecting patient and the very obvious possible hazards of internal examination.

However, the reports suggest that the court missed perhaps the most important point of all: that as the Aids virus has a predilection for attacking the brain, 60 per cent of Aids cases have symptoms of dementia when the disease is first diagnosed. This raises the question whether the opinion of a doctor suffering from Aids is likely to do justice to himself, his profession and the patient.

In most doctors' view the danger of someone with a degree of dementia practising is a greater risk to the community than the possibility that he might transmit the HIV virus to an individual patient, catastrophic as this would be. It seems inconsistent for the BMA and the General Medical Council to set up an elaborate system to prevent a doctor suffering from alcoholism from practising, presumably because his judgement is unreliable, but to take no similar steps to prevent those doctors who catch a disease of which dementia forms such a prominent part from taking life and death decisions.

Mr Justice Rose's judgment shows that he has a touching faith in the powers of counselling, but if he met patients who continue to catch NSU (non-specific urethritis) and gonorrhoea when HIV positive, his reliance on it would be shaken. The apparent assumption

Why doctors with Aids are a danger

by Dr Thomas Stuttford

tion that doctors would not behave as other men is flattering but misplaced, and nobody could rely on adequate standards of practice and hygiene once a doctor became demented.

There are differences between senile dementia - the hazards of which officialdom is trying to reduce by encouraging early retirement - and of alcoholic dementia and the dementia of Aids, but on the whole it seems to be less dangerous to be treated by an elderly doctor, or one who drinks too much, than by one suffering from Aids dementia.

Alcoholics are usually aware when they have drunk too much, but even if a drunken doctor is called to deal with an emergency, patients and relatives notice it and react accordingly. A doctor with Aids will show no outward easily recognizable sign. The patient he is treating will not realize that the opinion he is being offered is flawed and will therefore take no steps to ameliorate the danger.

The present teaching seems to be based on the belief that once an Aids patient has dementia he will

die fairly rapidly and therefore, if there was any danger, it would be for only a short time; but research in America suggests that changes occur in an Aids patient's intellect before it is readily noticed either by the patient or other people. Judgement is therefore impaired before signs of dementia are apparent.

Doctors, whether in general or hospital practice, are not dealing with people with normal resistance to infection, but with patients whose resistance has already been lowered by disease, injury, blood loss or the stress associated with psychiatric disease. And, by the very nature of their work, they spend a disproportionate amount of time with the very old and the very young, groups particularly vulnerable to infection.

As to whether the immune system of a doctor with Aids would have been compromised, he/she is likely to have fallen prey to a wide variety of diseases. TB is common in Aids patients, as is thrush, cytomegalovirus, one of the viruses which can damage the unborn child, and perhaps most

common of all, a wide variety of gastro-intestinal infections which, as they cause diarrhoea, might easily spread.

A doctor who is obsessively clean and exceedingly careful might be safe working with patients while suffering from these conditions, but it is extremely unlikely that a doctor in other circumstances would want to continue to practise if he or she realized there was a risk, however small, of giving a newborn baby or a frail elderly patient gastro-enteritis, or worse. Once his judgement, and with it, the will to maintain meticulous levels of cleanliness, have been undermined by dementia, a doctor with Aids would be unlikely to continue to maintain standards necessary to protect the patient.

Doctors exist for patients, not patients for doctors. Many doctors therefore question if it is ethically right for any patient anywhere to be put at risk, however small the risk might be, to boost the morale of a sick doctor, however much sympathy is felt for him. Physicians working in geriatric medicine are unlikely to have chosen their branch of the profession unless they had even more tolerance and sympathy for human frailty than that found in most doctors. These qualities may make them good vascularologists, but not necessarily the ideal advisers for politicians, the Civil Service, or even High Court judges, who are expected to maintain public health standards.

Two years ago a minister with Aids retired after confused performances at question time. Is the Department of Health expecting lower standards from doctors than politicians?

Bernard Levin at the Anglican homosexuality debate

Synod and the sinners



Dr Leonard: a surprising voice for tolerance

serious: dishonesty, vulgarity and illiteracy. An observer with any sensibility must have been struck by the pain, care and charity with which the Church by Law Established went about deciding whether homosexual acts were or were not in all circumstances sinful, and if not, or even if so, what should be done about them.

No less apparent was the dignity of expression with which the opinions were delivered, and perhaps the most remarkable difference of all is that the Church spoke clearly, freshly and with a scrupulous adherence to the belief that words matter, and matter most when important things are to be said.

But that leaves still to be considered the content of what was said. The motion before the Synod invited the Church to declare that sexual intercourse should take place only between a man and a woman who are married to each other; that fornication, adultery and homosexual acts are sinful in all circumstances; that Christian leaders are called to be exemplary in all spheres of morality, including sexual morality, as a condition of being appointed to or remaining in office; and in addition called upon the Church

to show Christ-like compassion to those who have fallen into sexual sin, encouraging them to repent and receive absolution, and offering the ministry of healing to all who suffer physically or emotionally as a result of such sin. Now that must be as unambiguous

as a one-eyed man could wish. With the Rev Tony Highton you know where you are; but where is everybody else?

The Synod, to be sure, was in more dilemmas than one, and the most important could not be discussed. It is the obvious truth that the country as a whole, homosexual, heterosexual and total abstainers alike, not excluding the Church, will take no notice at all of anything the Synod says or does or thinks or is. Most of the population leads an entirely secular life; most of the Church has an entirely secular attitude to such matters as sexual morality; the result was that the debate was taking place in a balloon, floating free.

Yet as a record of a Church wrestling with its conscience, its teaching, its founders, its history and its place in Britain today, the debate could hardly be improved upon. Mr Highton was the most extreme voice raised, and his evidence was largely anecdotal; but he had a shrewd grasp of the relevant theology, and it was going to take a powerful grip to wrest it from his hand. The Bishop of London was not a likely candidate for the attempt, but to everybody's astonishment it was he who, speaking right at the beginning of the debate, doused Mr Highton's fire and cooled his brimstone.

Dr Leonard resoundingly endorsed Mr Highton's view of sexual morality, but he would have nothing to do with excluding the sinful clergymen from office, and

in knocking that argument down, he bowled over a good many more as well.

From then on, it was clear that Mr Highton would be heavily defeated. But that did not rob the debate of its fascination. The Archbishop of Canterbury, tipped across the mitrefield, clearly thinking that he preferred the ones he had to negotiate when he was an army officer in the Second World War, the Rev Malcolm Johnson, leading the assault against the motion, gave a most exemplary demonstration of what Christian charity entails; the Bishop of Chester, who put forward the compromise which ultimately, and easily, carried the day, eschewed fine phrases for calm reason; Mr Williams refused to say that homosexuals act in a stable relationship are right, and added that he would not say they are wrong; the Archdeacon of Leicester offered solid wisdom wrapped in the finest irony; the Bishop of Chichester, in the shortest contribution of the day, denounced laboured wish-busting with so fiery an eloquence that I instantly thought of his great predecessor in that See, George Bell; the man who was in favour of lifelong virginity withdrew his motion amid relieved applause; and only two speakers said that the eyes and ears of the nation and the world were upon the Synod. In Parliament it would have been fifty.

I emerged with a wondering but intense admiration for this amazing body. The Church of England, facing for once a real problem, predictably and inevitably fudged it. But in the very act of fudging, it spoke with tongues. It will be denounced, from within and without its ranks, for both cowardice and brutality; but the result was a victory for all the best qualities of this country. The Church is as puzzled, worried and uncertain as the rest of us; but in a strange way, it gave us all a lead, if only by telling us that to be puzzled, worried and uncertain is the lot of all thinking people, and it is no shame to confess as much. The Church of England - loving, muddled, holy, generous, wise, humble, well-meaning, daff, forgetful, brave, honest and absurd - is certainly not all right. But it is, emphatically, All Right.

At the next session, the Synod was to debate the motion:

This Synod expresses its thanks to Mr and Mrs Spagnoli and the staff of the Violette D'oro Restaurant for their service to its members and staff over the years and hopes that they are able to continue their services to the Synod in any new location. I rest my case.

Des Wilson

Programmed to discriminate

We now all have the right under the Data Protection Act to see personal computer files and to take corrective action if they are inaccurate or unjust.

If the record is kept manually - i.e., handwritten, perhaps in a manila folder - we will have no such rights. When it comes to access to personal files we are now first-class or second-class citizens, depending on whether or not our employer, doctor, school, local authority, or whoever the record holder is, uses a computer.

For instance, a married couple, both employed, might work for different companies. The husband's employer keeps personnel records on computer, while the wife's employer keeps hand-written records in a filing cabinet. The husband would now be entitled by law to see his record, while the wife would not. This inconsistency would be laughable were it accidental and likely to be corrected, but it is a policy, and an unfair and potentially damaging one.

Earlier this year the Home Secretary had the inconsistencies drawn to his attention and could have dealt with them by supporting Archie Kirkwood's private member's bill to introduce corresponding rights of access to manually held files. Instead, Kirkwood was told that unless he limited his bill to local authority records - eliminating two-thirds of its scope - and, further, allowed ministers the freedom to decide later not to enforce the necessary regulations at all, the government would oppose and defeat it.

How a principle which is acceptable for computer records should be unacceptable for manually-held records has never been satisfactorily answered.

Those who have worked to achieve right of access have done so for a number of reasons. First, the files are about ourselves. They are kept to help others monitor or make decisions about our affairs or welfare, our entitlement to benefits or our liability for penalties. If we are to have maximum influence over our own affairs, rather than delegate them to officials or so-called experts, we need to know what decisions are imminent, what assessments have been made and why, and what options are open. Access helps correct the imbalance of power between the individual and the professional or the institution he or she deals with. It is difficult to argue that people should take more personal responsibility and then deny them information.

Moreover, those who take crucial decisions about us frequently have no direct knowledge of us. They work entirely from the file, which can be incomplete, hope-

lessly out of date or just wrong. The right to see and correct records should be a basic safeguard.

It would also help remove often unjustified suspicions. If people don't receive the treatment or response they feel entitled to they may conclude that they are the victims of discrimination, or are being kept in the dark about decisions already taken. Their records may reveal that they are merely awaiting their turn on a list, or that the authority has been trying to help them in ways they have not previously recognized.

These benefits are now available to the subjects of computer records, yet even under the new legislation much official paternalism remains. Information can be withheld under a number of exemptions - yet we will not be told if this is done, or know whether the apparently complete record we are shown is a censored version. If a record contains mistakes, we can have them corrected, but we will not know who else the errors have been passed on to. Computer users are required to declare in general terms the types of bodies to whom they may disclose information, but not to tell us whether they have done so in our particular case.

Finally, there is an extraordinary fee-charging system. We may have to pay up to £10 for making a "subject access" request, but could end up paying many times this sum. The Data Protection Act allows computer users to register all their information in one entry, or register each purpose for which they hold it separately. If they choose the latter, we will have to apply and pay for each segment of information. In the case of hospital records this could mean £10 for the basic health record and further fees for the administrative record, the ambulance record, the blood transfusion service record, information held concerning an infectious disease, or the monitoring of a new form of treatment.

No wonder our welcome for the "subject access" provisions of the Data Protection Act is muted. The right of access is, of course, not only valuable in itself but is the key to several other rights in the Act, such as the right to have errors corrected and the right to compensation if inaccuracy has caused damage. But if the principle is worth having it must be consistently applied. The sooner we get rid of the arbitrary, unnecessary restrictions on the right of access, the better safeguarded we will be.

The author is co-chairman of the Campaign for Freedom of Information.

Peter Lewis

Exeunt omnes, lingo-wise

Has anybody considered that tomorrow's pupils will not only be unable to read Latin but will have difficulty making sense of so-called plain English, which is saturated with the influences of this superfluous language? Kenneth Baker and his men should set up a Committee for the Revision of Colloquial English to make it comprehensible to those who know no Latin.

Take the professions. Generations of classics teachers with strong right arms have seen to it that each is conducted in terms that will soon be a total enigma to its practitioners. Obviously, the legal profession is the worst offender. Who will purify it of its affidavits, subpoenas, fiat, prima facie cases, evidence in camera and matters sub judice? Into the vernacular with all of them. Anyone would think that employing obfuscatory circumlocutions like these was the sine qua non of practising jurisprudence at all, which is a reduction ad absurdum.

Academic jargon is almost as turgidly Latinate. Why should our juniors be mystified by being referred to as alumni, in statu pupillari, and expected to serenade the campus with viva voce renderings of Gaudemus igitur in honore of the Alma Mater? Why should they have to learn so many subjects, such as anatomy, in a dead language? As far as medical terminology is concerned, rigor mortis set in long ago. All this can stop, by Jove, now that nobody needs put Latin on a CV.

Literature will have to change its habits too. No longer can we have authors annotating their manuscripts with delenda, addenda, corrigenda, and errata, not to mention appendices, before they can receive the imprimatur, or print-out as it should be called. Composers present rather a conundrum because of their habit of putting every opus number into the major or minor. No doubt we shall get used to the idea of a Symphony No 5 in Lesser C, but it doesn't sound like Beethoven.

And think of the work that will have to be done in heraldry in rendering all those mottoes meaningful: excelsior, semper fidelis, ubique, e pluribus unum - one could go on ad infinitum - as the task of translating them probably will, but not despair. The armigerous classes are notable for their obstinate attachment to the status quo, so this may prove something of a casus belli.

Committee chairmen will have a lot of updating to do - no more resolutions passed nem con or meetings adjourned sine die for lack of a quorum. They will have to stop seeking a consensus of

opinion or acting ultra vires. Curiously, it's the quasi-scientific arena of finance that most needs a revolution in communication. Founded as they are with data from their processors and facsimile machines, City men still insist on declaring interim dividends, at plus or minus so much per cent per annum on the previous year. They offer each other a premium as a quid pro quo or award themselves a bonus - and then call in auditors to make it all look bona fide. What an antiquated lingua franca to conduct business in!

The nomenclature of modern technology has been monopolized by classicists. From the invention of the automobile to the latest stereo, video or micro, inter alia, it may prove impossible to sweep these terms away in toto. One cannot start with a tabula rasa, more's the pity. We will have to teach a modus vivendi with those that are an essential part of our vocabulary, pro tem at any rate, although the quota must be kept to a minimum.

At least there will be no difficulty in getting rid of Latin tags: there can be a total embargo on using them. Luckily our English equivalent will serve for most of the tedious quotations that are repeated ad nauseam: *in transitu*, *de gustibus*, *quod homines*, *O tempora*, *O mores*, *tempus fugit*, *cetera*, *cetera*. What do they all boil down to? To the same simple observation, i.e., so it goes. Why the Romans were given credit for brevity and profundity, for saying multum in parvo, it is hard to see.

How much simpler life will be without all this lumber! Comedians need no longer ad lib, television programmes need no longer consult the vox pop, schoolboys will no longer cry pax or keep cave (or make up an alibi or an alias when they are caught). Is it not ludicrous that British life should be littered with the detritus of a language that has not been spoken here for centuries, for nearly two millennia, indeed? High time it was on the way out, like those ubiquitous Exit signs that will have to be expensively altered, just as railway and airline timetables will have to be converted from am and pm to bn and an.

Florat Britannia! Given that Mr Baker does not cease from his labours, we can predict that by AC 2000 we shall have seen the last of the redundant impedimenta of a dead, decadent language. Let us keep no mementos and hold no post-mortems - simply write Finis to the whole episode. Homo Sapiens has moved on a bit and left Latin behind. Quod erat, by the way, demonstrandum.

No Mr Lawson, we too would burn

What else could Nigel Lawson say? In his television interview on Sunday he was pressed hard to say how far - if a serious world-wide recession were to develop - he would cut his forecast of British growth prospects for next year, from his latest 2.5 per cent.

He repeated over and over that he would take whatever measures seemed necessary to ensure that the British economy continued to prosper and insisted that a severe world recession "must and will be avoided". But the notion of "must" carries little conviction without the "how". It is not surprising, therefore, that his interviewer persisted in asking Lawson what he would do if, nevertheless, a serious world slump did emerge.

Lawson's refusal to concede that, in the event of a world-wide slump, the British economy would suffer, suggests that there would be something shameful in such an admission. But if you are living in a room in a house which is likely to go up in flames soon - however well-prepared you may be to fight your own local fire and however fire-proof your furniture - there is little you can do if the occupants of the other rooms cannot agree how to put out their fires that

appear to be spreading fast. In such a situation, there is nothing shameful about admitting that, if the whole house does go up in flames, you cannot do much about your antique furniture.

Of course, Lawson could hardly admit publicly the possibility that the house could go up in flames. Some of the people in his room might have panicked and made things worse in the absence of more concrete and precise indications of the way the fire would be prevented from spreading.

And nobody is in a position to forecast accurately whether or not the world is, in fact, heading for a real mega-slump. Economics is not much help, though it can indicate some of the steps in a variety of possible scenarios. But the bulk of economic theory is in terms of models that may be even more at the mercy of financial, speculative and psychological considerations than in the 1930s, when Keynes was emphasizing the importance of the uncertainty inherent in such a world and the resulting economic instability.

The combination of massive innovations in financial assets and markets and an increasing need for public intervention to prevent

financial collapse in the US - for example, the Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City in 1982, the Continental Illinois Bank, the failure of housing finance institutions in Ohio and Maryland and of numerous banks in the farming states in recent years, not to mention the problem of Latin American debt defaulters - has been part of the build-up to a fragile situation that public intervention could merely disguise. This instability was likely to cause a crash, sooner or later, whatever James Baker, the Treasury Secretary, or anybody else may have said, or whatever the validity of the dozens of other reasons now being bandied about for the stock market collapse. None of the related institutional developments in the field of financial management figures in any formal economic models of the way the world works.

The one area of economics that is relevant today is "game theory". For the world economy is now in a Catch 22 situation. Nothing the US can (or cannot) do will help if Germany and Japan do not take effective expansionary action. If the US does not cut its budget deficit significantly, lack of confidence by the rest of the world

could lead to a collapse of the dollar, with a resulting sharp rise in US interest rates, and hence world-wide recession.

Equally, if the US does significantly cut its budget deficit, the resulting direct contraction of demand could also lead to a world-wide recession. So it does not really turn on how far Congress and President Reagan can put aside ideology or domestic political advantage and co-operate in a sensible budget reform, which itself is a matter of politics, not economics.

The only way out is for Germany and Japan to co-operate in an effective package of expansion, within the framework of a Group of Seven commitment to a reasonable fall in the dollar. But neither can be counted on to do so unless the US moves first. And a US move without the others moving is as likely to make things worse as better. Of course, it all might turn out all right. The German and Japanese governments might surprise us. But it would be a very big surprise, for they have never done so before.

Wilfred Beckerman

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سكرا من الامل

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THIRD BEST SOLUTION

Lord Young's decision to allow British Airways to merge with Britain's willing "second-force" airline, British Caledonian — if it still wants to — is satisfactory, if scarcely ideal. It preserves jobs in BCal which, in the absence of a merger, were clearly at risk. It secures a commitment to continuing competition in those areas of the air transport industry in which Britain's writ can be made to run. And it strengthens BA's capability to compete with major foreign airlines world wide.

Other solutions, had they been available, would have been preferable. If a second-force British airline could ever have been made to fly, continuing independence for BCal would have been a very good thing. The airline has had more than its share of bad luck with the "golden" routes to Saudi Arabia and Nigeria turning to base metal because of the fall in the oil price almost as soon as it had got them. By the middle of this year, BCal urgently needed a financially stronger partner. The second force has not been killed off by the Government: it had already died.

If the future of BCal could somehow have been used as a lever to prise open the protectionism of European aviation authorities that, too, might have been a preferable solution. Few can feel comfortable at assenting to further concentration in an industry whose markets are still so highly regulated by Government agreements to carve up the route structure between national airlines. The sale of BCal to the Italians or the Scandinavians, in return for a free market in airline seats between Britain and other destinations in Europe, might have been a much better deal for the British airline customer than a strengthened BA. But such an outcome was not in the British Government's power to deliver.

The outcome which was on offer is an acceptable third best, provided BA implements all its undertakings fully. Where there is a relatively free market in airline seats on domestic routes in Britain it would be intolerable to hand over a still bigger share to BA, which is already the dominant force. BA has therefore agreed that all BCal's licences to operate domestic routes, including those to the Channel Islands, shall be surrendered within a month of any takeover. The Civil Aviation

Authority should take a hard line in assessing subsequent BA applications to fly any domestic routes which it does not already fly.

BA has also agreed to surrender licences to fly BCal routes from Gatwick to European destinations where BA is already a designated British carrier. BA will not, therefore, be able to freeze out the competition by hugging to itself both its own and BCal's licences on routes where more than one British carrier is permitted. It has also agreed to withdraw BCal's objections to various licences which the CAA proposes to grant to Air Europe and more generally not to object to licences for British competitors where routes are not subject to intergovernmental agreements. These are necessary safeguards to ensure that, so far as the British authorities are concerned, competition, where it exists, is not reduced.

Although the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has produced a commendably swift report by previous standards — the reference was made at the beginning of August — there may be some debate about the nature of the undertakings which BA has given. The commission says that in weighing up whether the merger would be against the public interest or not it has been influenced by the way the proposals have been developed by BA in the course of the inquiry. The commission has evidently indicated to BA some of its reservations which the airline has then tried to meet. This may make for faster decisions, but it has the side-effect of tying the hands of the secretary of state. If the MMC says that, given BA's undertakings, the merger would not be against the public interest, it is difficult for the Government to do other than approve it — without the sanction of any legal powers to enforce the conditions other than the general powers to refer anti-competitive practices for scrutiny.

Such sanctions may not be necessary in this case, but the history of mergers is littered with examples of bidders who promised all kinds of things before going on to do exactly as they pleased. It is up to the Government and the CAA to try to maximize competition in an industry in which, whatever the advertisements may tell you, the interests of the customer are by no means always paramount.

LONG INVESTMENT

This is an equally critical week for an historic transport project likely to have an even greater effect on Britain than the future of civil aviation companies. To build the Channel tunnel, £750 million of share capital needs to be raised to supplement and release loan finance. The British promoters of Eurotunnel are energetically marketing the £300 million British portion to City underwriters in time for the offer to the public next week.

It would be hard to conceive an investment prospect so unconnected with the sudden crash in world stock markets. Eurotunnel's perspective is as long as the stock market's is short. The tunnel is not due to open for more than five years and the hoped-for high returns would not reach their peak until well into the next century. So the project itself would scarcely be affected even if the world economy were plunged into a short-term recession.

Inevitably, however, the share issue has been caught up in the current crisis of confidence. City underwriters who have lost money on the Government's sale of BP shares are naturally cautious. In this case, underwriting guarantees for the sale are important. Without them, the investing public might in turn lose confidence. More than 100 big investors already have an interest in Eurotunnel from a small issue a year ago. Their number will surely be swelled now that the legal and commercial uncertainties of that time have been resolved.

On the fringe, the propaganda campaign against the tunnel organized by some of the rival Channel ferry operators and their allies has been stepped up in the hope of spoiling the share issue. Such narrow self-interest is not surprising. But it is unconvincing, especially as one of the leading propagandists formerly led a consortium which tried unsuccessfully to win the tunnel franchise. From the ferry operators' point of view, the tunnel will offer formidable

competition, since, once it is built, they could not hope to win any price war. Their vehemence is a guide to the tunnel's likely appeal to travellers and traders.

But the tunnel is far more than an alternative link with the Continent to speed families on their way to the sun. It is the essential pivot for a new transport system that will draw most of northern Europe much closer together. France has realized that it will enable a network based on its high-speed trains to link leading cities in France, Germany, Britain and the Low Countries. And the repeated lesson of history is that faster, easier communications foster economic growth. France is extending its TGV train routes to the north and east and Belgium is planning to build its section of high-speed railway to Brussels.

Such thinking has not penetrated far beyond the rail industry in Britain. Lord Young has rightly urged British business to plan as carefully for the removal of trade and customs barriers as its Continental rivals. Much the same message applies to the implications of the tunnel, not least for the State's own railway system, which seems unlikely to be able to offer the speed of travel available at the other end of the tunnel. Nor is there any early prospect of a privately-financed alternative.

The British are still insular enough to forget that the French are equal partners in Eurotunnel and are even more determined to see it built. There will be no panic across the Channel. In London, too, Eurotunnel has wisely spread its net wide for such a relatively small share issue. The enthusiasm of legions of small investors who wish to take advantage of the travel concessions available for those who apply at issue seems immune from the irrational daily changes of mood in the City. It would be appropriate for those who intend to use the tunnel to help to build it.

THE GRAFFITI SCOURGE

The death of a schoolboy while he was trying to spray graffiti on a moving train is the first tragedy produced by something which has long disfigured our society — though never in so terrible a form. Widespread graffiti on classroom floors and walls, was part of the anarchy in Aylestone comprehensive school in Brent, North-West London, according to HM Inspectors during a recent survey. The degree of acceptance now accorded by Western society to this most common form of vandalism is disturbing.

Vandalism of all kinds is unpleasant and often distressing. The violent treatment of public telephones, park benches and empty or unattended buildings, has for too long been a distasteful feature of urban life. But while those responsible have sometimes been dealt with too lightly, they have at least been left in no doubt as to the wrongness of their action.

What distinguishes graffiti is the degree to which it has been elevated to the level of a "sub-culture". This started in America, most famously in New York — whose subway trains were at one time turned into moving platforms of daubed visual hysteria. In this country the depths were plumbed two years ago when Camden Borough Council paid for a graffiti "artist" to travel from the Bronx to North London, to teach young people there how to use a spray-can.

The development of the spray-can has made graffiti so commonplace and so enduring. The prehistoric practice of drawing on walls has prehistoric origins (when it really was an art form) while the names chiselled on the cells in the Tower of London have acquired a tourist value un-

dreamed of by the prisoners who did them. Few boys have not carved their initials on trees in Britain's woodlands. But at worst the habit had previously been controllable.

But the spray can and, to some extent, wax crayon have confronted authority with a costly and time-consuming problem. London Regional Transport, faced with a £260,000 annual bill for removing graffiti from the underground alone, appealed recently for magistrates to deal less leniently with those who were caught.

For the incorrigible Camden Council to distinguish between offensive and "inoffensive" scrawls, when deciding on which to remove, is to miss the point entirely. All graffiti is a form of pollution.

There are fortunately some signs that the attitude of authorities is now stiffening. Richmond-upon-Thames Council has for instance launched a campaign to clean up its borough — which is visited by thousands of tourists every year — and to educate schoolchildren on the problem. Richmond has an easier task than most because its problem is a leafy, middle-class suburb, is by no means acute. But all authorities have to start somewhere and the longer that graffiti is left unattended, the more it is taken for granted. If rubbish is left to accumulate in one spot, it quickly grows into a tip. Similarly, if graffiti is allowed to remain too long on a wall, that wall quickly becomes a kind of urban blackboard.

Europe's Year of the Environment begins in March. All countries should strive to control (if not eliminate) this ugly habit. We do not need to live beside the second-rate wit and fifth-rate "art" it generates.

Home thoughts on Ulster outrage

From the Reverend D. C. Johnston
Sir, Article 11 of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985, states:

At the end of three years from signature of this Agreement, or earlier if requested by either Government, the working of the conference shall be reviewed by the two Governments to see whether any changes in the scope and nature of its activities are desirable (my italics).

The Hillsborough Agreement, under article 2, also entitles the Dublin government to a direct say in the "security" and "legal" matters of Ulster — which is not reciprocal.

Following the Enniskillen massacre, I suggest article 11 of the above Agreement should be activated forthwith, not least following the bizarre circumstances surrounding the escapes of Dessie O'Hare, Ireland's most wanted terrorist.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. JOHNSTON,
90 Lawn Avenue,
Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.
November 9.

From Mr John M. Gorman
Sir, Having read your leader, "A tough test for Hillsborough" (November 2), I would like to seriously question the assertion that terrorism has been endemic in Northern Ireland for more than a century.

Having lived in the province for over 50 years, I can assure your leader writer that this is quite untrue. Violence was not habitually prevalent (OED) and was a peaceful part of the United Kingdom, just as quiet and law-

abiding as, for example, Sussex, where I have also lived.

For The Times to shrug its shoulders and say that terrorism is endemic is to try to escape British responsibility for the state we now find ourselves in. After today's events at Enniskillen it is difficult to write dispassionately, but it must be realised that Ulster people question the actions of the Government at Westminster and their inability to protect the lives of UK citizens here.

The majority of British people in Ulster continue to feel betrayed by the Anglo-Irish Agreement. It owed much to US influence, not a little to British wishful thinking, and has given great satisfaction to Irish politicians who have interpreted it in any way they wish. For you to say that the constitutional position of the Unionists is not threatened may be your genuine opinion, but Unionists can see no reason to agree with this.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN M. GORMAN,
73 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast.
November 8.

From Mr J. Swann
Sir, We know beyond doubt that there was a bomb in St Michael's Reading Rooms, Enniskillen, 20 yards from the town's war memorial.

So how can the RUC commander, Sir John Hermon, be satisfied that the decision not to search it was entirely proper (page 1 today — late editions)?

Yours sincerely,
J. SWANN,
2 Greenroft Gardens, NW6.
November 9.

Cenotaph site

From Miss Mary Lutyens
Sir, Sarah Jane Checkland (Spectator, November 6) states that "it was only in response to public demand" that my father, Edwin Lutyens, followed the temporary wooden Cenotaph with a full-scale monument in stone. On July 31, 1919, you recorded that

the Cabinet was largely influenced in their decision to retain the Whitehall site by a moving letter from Sir Edwin Lutyens which Sir Alfred Mond read to the assembled ministers.

Customs controls

From Mr Ben Patterson, MEP for Kent West (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, The attitude of the Civil Service unions to on-board customs controls during Channel tunnel train journeys, reported today (November 10), is astonishing. Apparently they prefer "the same red and green customs controls operated by airlines and ferry companies".

The tunnel opens in 1993. At the end of the previous year, however, customs controls of any kind between the UK and France are due to end altogether. A campaign to publicise this development is already under way in

France and Lord Young will shortly be launching one in Britain to prepare industry and commerce for the "barrier-free Europe" after 1992.

How is it, then, that customs officers are still talking as if nothing will have changed? Come to that, why is there an amendment to the Channel Tunnel Act to introduce on-board customs controls?

It seems that Lord Young will have a lot to do — some of it very near home.

Yours faithfully,
BEN PATTERSON,
Elm Hill House,
Hawthurst, Kent.
November 10.

Marine safety

From Professor R. O. Goss
Sir, We must welcome the reforms of marine safety announced last week (report, October 29). The new Bill will provide for a due separation between those who regulate safety at sea and those who investigate casualties; and there will be appropriate penalties for those guilty of sending unsafe ships to sea or operating them unsafely.

This leaves aside, however, the logical basis of the regulations. To say that safety must be paramount is absurd for, if it were, then the best way to achieve it would be to have no ships at all. To say we oppose all standard ships is to dodge the issue, for it fails to provide a basis of judgement.

Reasonable regulations should surely be based upon balancing the increases in safety likely to stem from more strict regulation against the heavier costs they will

impose, initially upon ship operators and ultimately upon the users of sea transport. The technique for doing this, cost-benefit analysis (Coba), is widely used outside shipping; indeed, our Department of Transport is internationally admired for its Coba system for road safety.

The Rochdale committee, reporting in 1970, recommended the use of cost-benefit analysis for ship safety. Yet, in the 17 years since then, scarcely anything has been done. The main reason for this has been the failure of the department to allocate sufficient resources to this work.

Sir, it is not too late. The University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, Department of Maritime Studies, Aberconway Building, Colum Drive, Cardiff, South Glamorgan. November 2.

Sarawak forests

From Mr and Mrs Paul Woodfield
Sir, It is heartening indeed to read at last, in a desperate situation, of the highlighting of the tragedy of the rape of Sarawak's forests (letter, November 4). The wholesale pillage of the country's future invaluable resources for short-term and often private and alien gain should be set down beside the better publicised destruction of the Amazonian forests and is tragically also set far to become a source of everlasting shame, in this case for the Malaysian Government.

Proper cropping of the forests is not foreign to the Dyak traditions and this and the organised processing of the timber in that country could substantially augment the national income as well as meet the conservation case. What one sees instead is criminal greed lashing out at the few responsible voices.

We strongly support the former Raja Muda in his call for proper treatment of Harrison Ngau and his colleagues and a return to a responsible treatment of what was one of the most rich and beautiful environments on earth.

Yours etc,
PAUL WOODFIELD,
CHARMIAN WOODFIELD,
Woodfield Architectural and Archaeological Services,
107 High Street, Stony Stratford,
Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.
November 4.

A bad blow

From Mr Edmund Esdaile
Sir, Cannot Oak Apple Day (May 29) next year be appointed a national flag day for collecting money to replace trees lost in the devastating storm and likewise, if need be, the year after? I am sure that his late Majesty King Charles II would have approved.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDMUND ESDAILE,
53 Surrenden Road,
Brighton, East Sussex.
November 8.

Safeguards under Copyright Bill

From Mr John Preston
Sir, When the Government announced the first revision of the Copyright Act for 30 years a general optimism pervaded those industries for whom copyright protection forms the basis of the value in their rights. Unfortunately such optimism was misplaced. When the second reading of the Copyright Bill comes before the Lords on Thursday it will contain no new provisions in respect of home taping.

The cynicism of the Government in leaving the Bill unchanged in respect of tape copying by dropping the levy which was mooted in the White Paper of April, 1986, is quite extraordinary. There is a clear understanding that the 1956 Act is unenforceable in

the area of private copying of copyright music. But the Government contempt for the law suggests there should be no redress whatsoever for this state of affairs.

If the music industry was not trying to address itself to the opportunities of technological developments in hi-fi, such cynicism might be acceptable. But this successful industry (about 25 per cent of all musical copyrights in the world are British) recognises that new technology demands a flexible approach.

Intellectual copyright protection is never going to be a populist issue. On the contrary a short-sighted vision would be that home taping is a legitimate activity. The plain fact is that the theft of copyright which it entails reduces the ability to invest in new talent and compete in world markets. Moreover the acceptance of the abuse of home taping implicit in the Bill also apparently "legitimises" the rental of copyright material. A similar attitude reduced the Japanese industry by one third in 1983.

The Government dislikes words like "protection" as in some way smacking of restrictive practices. Effective copyright protection is the crucial difference between a cultural life which can earn its way in the world and a free-for-all which will ultimately be to the detriment not only of artists but also, ironically, the consumer.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PRESTON,
Managing Director,
RCA Records,
RCA/Ariola Limited,
1 Bedford Avenue, WC1.
November 10.

ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 12 1912

The Commission on Divorce, which had sat for three years under Lord Gorell, reached unanimity on several points, notably on the need for equality of the sexes in seeking grounds for divorce, although it was 1925 before that clause finally became law. The minority opinion in respect of what those grounds should be was held by the Archbishop of York (Cosmo Gordon Lang), Sir William Anson and Sir Lewis Dibdin.

Divorce.

We publish this morning full summaries of the Majority and Minority Reports of the Divorce Commission, together with copious extracts from them. The majority advise that divorce and remarriage shall be made lawful upon five new grounds in addition to the present ground of adultery. The minority recommend that valid marriages shall continue to be indissoluble except for adultery. We desire to affirm at once in the clearest and most comprehensive terms our approval of the views of the majority, and our dissent from those of the minority, upon this vital issue.

There is no difference between the Commissioners as to the end which must be kept in view by legislation that touches every home in the kingdom. It must aim at the common good of the whole community, and not at the particular good of any creed or class. This common good, by the general consent and experience of all European peoples, is best promoted by the lifelong union of one husband to one wife. That is the one sure basis on which the family, society, and the State can be reared. It is the ideal at which all the nations of the West have constantly aimed. It is impossible to disregard the social and religious conditions of today. That is common ground with the Commissioners. But while the majority conceive that the legalization of divorce on the grounds set out in their report would tend to preserve the ideal, the minority are convinced that it would inevitably weaken the moral habit which is the chief safeguard of marriage. That is the real controversy between them. The case which the minority make upon it seems to us irresistible. Each side has necessarily sought for some principle on which the kind of divorce they admit may be justified. The majority appear to find it in "the de facto determination of married life." But this, the minority conclusively show, is a principle which leads straight to divorce by mutual consent or even at the will of either married partner. There is no half-way house between marriage indissoluble except for adultery and marriage dissoluble at pleasure. The minority take their stand on this proposition and support it by evidence and by reasoning which we cannot describe in detail now, but which are of extraordinary weight and cogency. The common sense of mankind has always looked upon adultery as an infraction of the conjugal relation incomparably more grave than any other. The tradition is firmly rooted in the beliefs and in the sentiments of the people, so that millions of men and women who look with horror on divorce for other causes admit that it is permissible for this one reason. Can it be for the common good to educate them into the thought that marriage is dissoluble for a number of other causes...?

Industrial let-down

From Mr David Head
Sir, On October 4, 1986, The Times reported a speech by Kenneth Baker in which he encouraged companies to strengthen links with schools. He was quoted as having said:

I want to see more employers becoming involved with schools, finding out what goes on in the classroom and discovering how they can help.

The report persuaded me to seek some form of local industrial support for "my" school and I gave myself a year in which to achieve this. Sadly, I have to record that my search has been fruitless.

Probably the most serious obstacle I have encountered has been the fact that I represent a primary school. For employers I have approached are not able to see the point of developing links with an establishment educating five to 11 year-olds.

Is Mr Baker wise, I wonder, to look upon employers as a means of supporting schools when they are evidently disinclined to demonstrate interest in pupils who are too young to be regarded as immediately assimilable fodder for industry?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HEAD
(Parent Governor,
Christ Church School),
30 Fitzmaurice Close,
Southway Park,
Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire.
October 31.

Error of judgement

From Dr J. M. Longmore
Sir, Following Mr John Jaques's letter (November 5) I am ashamed to report that the medical world perpetrates even more bizarre misprints than are found in the world of architecture.

A colleague arranged to X-ray an old lady's liver, which had been troubling her for some time. When the report eventually came back it read: "This patient has a calcified liver."

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LONGMORE,
22 Ferring Street,
Ferring, West Sussex.
November 5.

BOOKS

Kenneth Baker reviews the reporters, Woodrow Wyatt carves up a political commentator

Inky angels in dirty macs

Kenneth Baker

THE FABER BOOK OF REPORTAGE
Edited by John Carey
Faber, £14.95

THIS excellent book of eye-witness accounts ranges from Thucydides reporting on the plague at Athens in 420 BC to James Fenton wandering through the Marcoses' boudoir after the coup d'état in Manila. These are all authentic reports and they have the advantage and vividness of immediate record. For the most part they are about death, disaster, and suffering. I am afraid this only goes to show that bad news is good copy, and that good news usually makes the third page. The national disaster, a public execution, man's inhumanity to man are riveting, and well covered in these extracts. The steady enjoyment of a good life, the reflective value of patient scholarship, the quiet charm of observing ordinary events, are the stuff of diaries, not of front pages.

There are some macabre episodes. After a raid on Chelsea in 1940 a young ARP Warden had to go to a mortuary to try to identify the remains. "But it was a very difficult task, there were so many pieces missing." As one of the mortuary attendants said, "Proper jigsaw puzzle isn't it Miss?"

There are, however, some lighter moments. One which I particularly liked was when Lieutenant Ellis reported Nelson's famous message to the Fleet — that every man was expected to do his duty — to his own ship, HMS Ajax, some of the sailors muttered, "Do our duty, of course we'll do our duty, I've always done mine, haven't you?"

So this book is vigorous and vivid; and it is an assertion of the importance and power of the written word. The written word used for a particular purpose — namely to describe an event that the writer has seen. It carries the proud boast of the reporter down the ages — "I was there". This is not creative writing; it is not particularly judgemental or analytical; it is descriptive. It is an art form that was more practised in the past than in the present.

Today the television cameras provide the instant news within hours of it happening. It took days for Russell's reports of the Crimean War to reach the breakfast tables of Sidney Herbert and Florence Nightingale. Their only means of knowing what was happening was the written word. It had to be good.

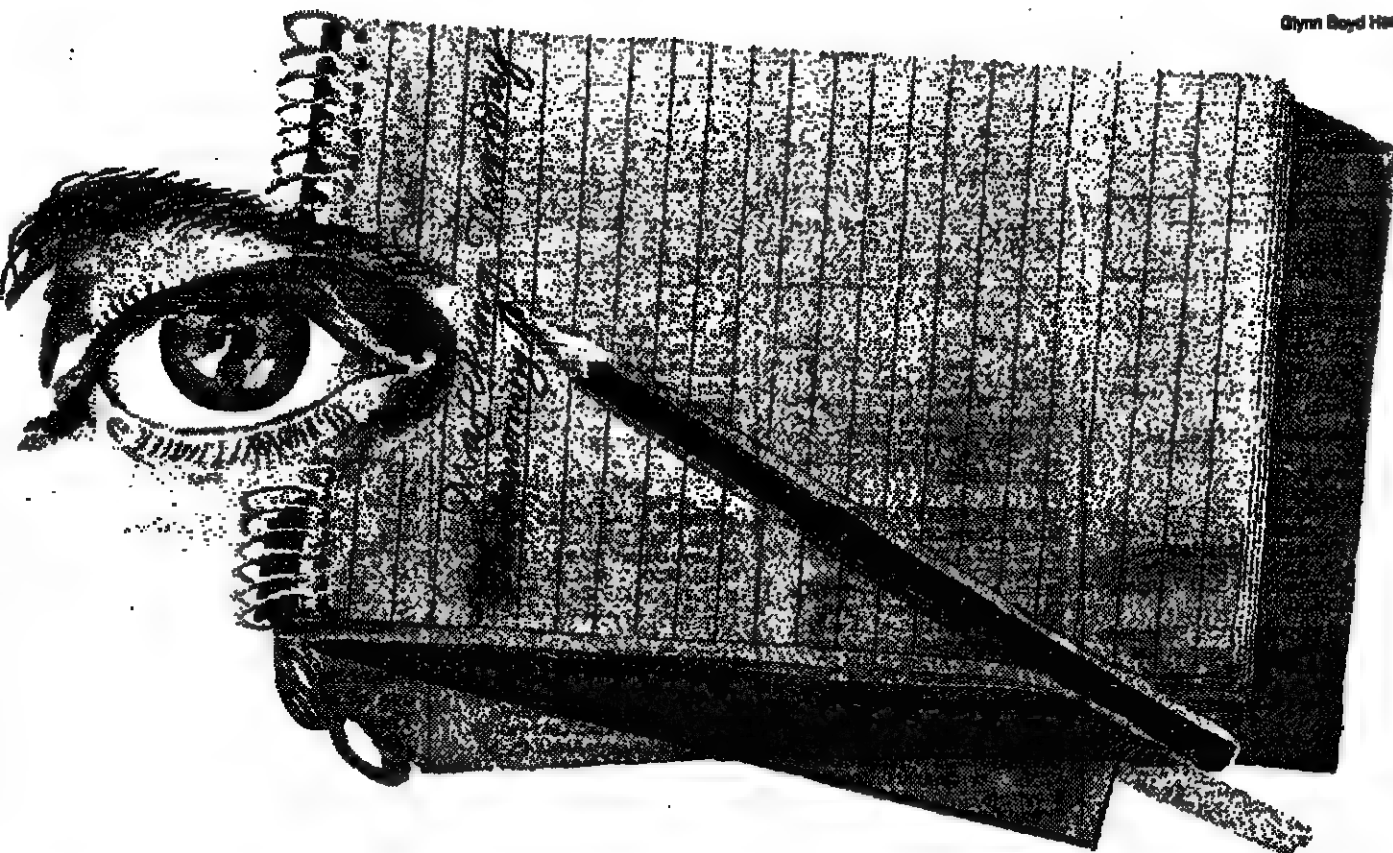
What so often flares through as a brilliant ray of light is a tiny detail. The small point that implants the image in the eye for eternity — like the little lap dog of Mary Queen of Scots which would not leave her skirts as her head was struck off, the way in which a Jewish father tried to distract his sons' attention by pointing to the sky before they were shot by the Nazis; the archers at Agincourt told by Henry V that the French would cut three fingers off their hands "standing bareheaded and barefooted with their stockings rolled up"; the guests of Azula the Hun fed off gold and silver, while their host ate his meat off a wooden

platter — an awful warning against conspicuous consumption.

Professor Carey has included some passages from great writers — T.E. Lawrence describing a fight with the Turks in 1918, and Charles Dickens, in one of the best descriptive passages in the book, telling of a public execution in Rome in 1845. One of the most impressive pieces of personal description is the record by Fanny Burney, the novelist and diarist, of a mastectomy that was carried out upon her without anaesthetic. The operation lasted 20 minutes, and she felt the terrible cutting — "cutting against the grain if I may say so." The doctors crowded round, and not being satisfied insisted that more had to be snipped and scraped away. It is a superb piece of writing of a horrifying experience.

Such writing is much more than simple description — few descriptions are simple. In extolling the virtue of descriptive writing, Professor Carey is just a little unfair on imaginative writing. For example, the description of Moscow burning in 1912 which he includes is a pretty pedestrian piece, and doesn't compare with Tolstoy's re-creation, when you can see Moscow burning through Pierre's eyes.

Is the art of descriptive writing waning? As far as the professional reporter is concerned I fear that the answer is yes. The post-war extracts, while they are well written, all describe events that we have seen on television. The TV reporting on Vietnam is what stays in the memory: it is colourful, it is



Missing the point

Woodrow Wyatt

MRS THATCHER'S REVOLUTION
The Ending of the Socialist Era
By Peter Jenkins
Cape, £12.95

THE blurb credits Peter Jenkins with a reputation "as the most authoritative, thoughtful and best-informed commentator on the contemporary political scene". Despite the build-up, the book is a boring account of well-known recent events with jejune journalism, as in the description of Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, whose rise was, of course, "effortless", and who "arrived at the top quite untroubled by such high-flying, not a hair out of place on his brilliant head, not a cell out of place in his brilliant mandarin's mind". If you like that kind of writing there is plenty here, but it illuminates nothing. The main impression is that Mr Jenkins has many notes of matters he might have included in his columns, but could not through lack of space. And he has decided to turn them into a book, augmented by numerous cross-references and a long bibliography to make the work seem scholarly.

One of the most significant aspects of Mrs Thatcher's revolution gets scant attention. It is the transformation of the Tory Party. Its natural leaders were once gentlemen, well-connected politically and socially, and as the Liberal Party disappeared, strengthened by gentlemen of Whiggish paternalist tendencies. Such people believed that those like themselves sitting comfortably at the top had a duty to look after those at the bottom, as officers took care of their troops, and landed

proprietors of their tenants. As their personal fortunes dwindled they saw the state as the alternative provider of this benevolence. So the welfare state was accepted and the Conservative Party became almost an alternative Labour Party, but with the "right" people running it.

Mrs Thatcher instinctively saw that this meant terminal decline for the country, which was becoming stifled and bereft of independent initiative by cramping Socialism which ever party was in power. So where are the gentlemen now? Hardly any are in the Cabinet, and those who have been converted to her belief that self help is better than state help. The old Tory leaders tried to identify with ordinary people, but they were too distant from them accurately to understand their aspirations. Mrs Thatcher is one of them and understands them perfectly, thus making the Tory Party a One Nation party in a sense it never was before.

If the book has any value it is in providing a more or less chronological description of the events it covers.

England's Iron Lady Mark I

Jonathan Clark

ELIZABETH I
By Jasper Ridley
Constable, £15

THE long-term result was disastrous: not only was there no heir; there was no political tradition to bequeath to posterity. But her achievement was irreversible.



planted Elizabeth's regime in the hearts of her subjects. Unprovoked Latin aggression was resoundingly rebuffed (in fact, good luck outweighed repeated military bungling, but the public never discovered the truth, and the admirals basked in their share of the glory).

Rebellion was a constant

threat to Elizabeth's realm. Scotland, united to England by an unsatisfactory constitutional device, was won only by acts of realpolitik. Ireland had to be subdued by force, a messy and incomplete business in which no political reputations were made and several lost. Above all, the queen was vexed with headstrong courtiers, always liable to storm out in a huff if their noses indicated a lack of respect. Elizabeth's anarchy and femininity made her relations with her ministers profoundly ambiguous and often flawed. The long-term result was disastrous: not only was there no heir; there was no political tradition to bequeath to posterity.

Nevertheless, her achievement was irreversible. Most public servants were loyal, and Elizabeth was blessed with a lucky Lord Treasurer. Despite the turbulent courtiers, public administration was a success. The economy, too, made important gains: despite a slump in the 1590s, many economic indicators turned decisively upward in Elizabeth's reign. Popular capitalism began to draw more and more Englishmen into commercial ventures. Many schools and hospitals were endowed by private fund-

ing. London boomed, and was set on the path to becoming the commercial centre of Europe. Many of the achievements have been too easily credited to Elizabeth herself. But while every other sort of history warns against exaggerating the role of the individual, biography reminds us not to underestimate the heroine. It may be that Elizabeth's trump card was that there was no alternative; but that did not diminish her task. Jasper Ridley's fluent biography adds to the dominating national leader the religious principles, the moral purposes, which made her a politician of conviction, not expediency. The combination ranks Elizabeth as the most important Englishwoman until our own, no less important ruler. Perhaps Jasper Ridley will now turn his pen to celebrate the age of Gloriana the Second?

NEW HARDBACKS

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books:

A Dictionary of Jargon, by Jonathan Green (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £25) Demystification of specialist slangs and sectional codes by lively and prolific word pro.

A Time To Dance, No Time To Weep, by Rumer Godden (Macmillan, £12.95) Biography of the novelist.

Ezra Pound: The Solitary Volcano, by John Tytell (Bloomsbury, £17.95) Literary, psychological biography.

Family Memories, by Rebecca West, edited and introduced by Faith Evans (Virgo, £14.95) Memoirs and stories.

Mary Todd Lincoln, by Jean H. Baker (W.W. Norton, £14.95).

Selected Letters of Richard Wagner, translated and edited by Stewart Spencer and Barry Millington (Dent, £30).

Sales From Two Cities, by Dervla Murphy (John Murray, £12.95) Bradford and Birmingham seen as turbulent foreign countries through clear, classless, Irishwoman's eyes.

Thatcher's Britain, by Terry Coleman (Bantam, £12.95) A journey through the Promised Lands during the election.

The Bodley Head, 1887-1987, by J.W. Lambert & Michael Ratcliffe (The Bodley Head, £20) Official history of one of our most distinguished and eccentric literary publishing houses by two first-division literary journalists and writers.

The Countryside at War 1914-18, by Caroline Dakin (Constable, £12.95) The impact of the First World War on rural England, from farm to vicarage to manor house to school.

Twentieth Century Warriors, by Field Marshal Lord Carver (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £16.95) Armed forces of the world.

Abstracts and brief chronicles of today

FICTION

Gillian Greenwood

THE PENGUIN BOOK OF MODERN BRITISH SHORT STORIES
Edited by Malcolm Bradbury
Viking, £12.95WINTER'S TALES
Edited by Robin Baird-Smith
Constable, £9.95BEST SHORT STORIES 1987
Edited by Giles Gordon and David Hughes
Heinemann, £12.95TRUST ME
John Updike
André Deutsch, £9.95

Three anthologies of short stories have been published this autumn. All three are commendable, but the most substantial collection is *The Penguin Book of Modern British Short Stories*, edited by Malcolm Bradbury, because his publishing brief or editorial intention has allowed him free range from 1945, while restricting him to the best work of British and Irish writers. So we have a progression from the Forties with Malcolm Lowry, Elizabeth Bowen, Angus Wilson, through to Barnes, Amis, Rushdie et al. of our own period.

It is a very comprehensive selection. But, although it is easy to quibble over a selection of this sort, I should have liked to see the work of James Kelman (Scottish writers appear to have been ignored) and James Lasdun included, two writers who have concentrated particularly on this form.

Winter's Tales, edited by Robin Baird-Smith seems to be a collection of the supernatural and the murderous, though no indication of any such intent is given in the curious editor's note, which instead claims to offer background information on the contributors and their work. It suggests that the two diverting Borges inventions which appear, as well as a polished but rather unsatisfactory story, "Leila Lee", by Joyce Carol Oates, are previously unpublished. It gives no reference to previous publication from any of the other stories, although certainly "Another Pair of Hands", a chilling black ghost comedy by Muriel Spark, appeared in a collection published earlier this year. In addition to this hedging, a new Constable author, Peter Benson, is singled out for an obvious puff. Despite this

dubious practice and the uncertain basis of selection the standard of the stories in this collection is high.

By contrast, the editing of *Best Short Stories 1987* by Giles Gordon and David Hughes, is scrupulous. Each author is accorded a biographical note and each story its own publishing history. Americans appear to have been excluded, but many other parts of the English-speaking world are represented.

There are excellent stories from Jim Crace ("On Heat") whose depiction of a mysterious tribe which copulates and gives birth seasonally like animals reflects on the domestic sexual habits of the investigating anthropologist. "Visitors" by John Cranna, New Zealander, is a disturbing futuristic parable incorporating both a symbolic Tree of Knowledge and the Thought

Playboy of the parade

Tim Heald

STREET FIGHTING YEARS
By Tariq Ali
Collins, £12.95

Police. "Ate/Menos or The Miracle" by James Lasdun is a powerful reworking of the theme (used by Dennis Potter in his "Brimstone and Treacle") of the stranger/anti-Christ who appears in a tragic household, and pervasively works a miracle.

There are one or two strange inclusions. Anne Devlin's "Life Lines", a bitter story of adultery and lost childhood, slips into cliché and is a surprising choice, given that there were much better examples of her work in the collection from which this story is taken.

After the rich variety of interior landscapes put forward by the anthologies, it is rather a relief to read a collection set so firmly in the recognizable suburbia of John Updike. "Trust Me" is the title story of the collection and the most profound. As a child, Harold suffers a loss of faith in his father's ability to protect him. In turn he later terrorizes his girlfriend who subsequently fails him. "Another's pain is not our own" is the maxim of the story, and the stumbling block on which trust founders throughout this collection.

The stories are full of the usual adulteries and ski-trips, full of Bradis and Eds and women who used to be cheerleaders. Infidelity with the neighbours, the breaking of trust, is commonplace. A character who can't "ride with the punches", such as Pat in "The Other Woman", is a rare tragic victim in a sour sitcom populated by lightly battered divorcees on their way to a second or third marriage.

Updike's stories, polished and sharp, now seem to roll off some internal production line. Though they are clever and well-written, their underlying sadness lacks nuance, and it is rare to hit a jagged edge.

Tariq Ali was always the playboy of the revolutionary left. As a speaker he is, on form, exceptional. Even in those early days at the Oxford Union, when he would intervene from his unauthorized position on the press bench, it was clear that he would sway crowds even if he didn't always win arguments. As a writer he has never been as successful. This book is a case in point — wonderful material, but he does make heavy weather of it.

During the Sixties he was a genuine celebrity. This was a time when demonstrations were tremendously voguish, and no demo was complete without Tariq, shouting. Somehow, however, he never seemed to convey as much menace as he should have, and on the whole, I think, the British, including his opponents, rather took to him. He was a gent. And he had, as this book demonstrates, an acute sense of humour.

During one famous Vietnam march Tariq forgot, until reminded of it by the police, that he was supposed to hand in a note at 10 Downing Street. He immediately scribbled a message which read: "Dear Harold, 100,000 people came to tell you to stop supporting the Americans and start backing the MLF. What about it? Yours, TA for VSC."

The incident is wholly characteristic, and illustrates the Tariq Ali problem. Whatever he believes, he is too civilized, too sane, and too funny to be a real revolutionary.

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J. H. C. Leach TLS 8th August 1986

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ROBERT HALE

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NEW WORKS BY MEMBERS OF BECKENHAM TEXTILE STUDIO

100 days until Nov. 27 11-11 CHURCH CROSS ROAD, LONDON, WC2

Record drug haul in secret compartment

By David Saped

Customs officers behind what is believed to be Europe's biggest drug seizure were convinced last night that at least part of the £51million consignment of cocaine was earmarked for the British market.

It also became clear yesterday that, but for the incorrect loading of containers aboard the Togo-registered MV Tagama, the 208 kg of pure cocaine could have reached its destination in Rotterdam undetected.

The 263 packages of the drug were found by Southampton customs officers in a "French connection-style operation" when the Dutch-bound container had to be off-loaded at berth 2046 at the port's west docks because it had been wrongly positioned on top of containers due to be delivered in Britain, the ship's first port of call since leaving Santa Marta in Colombia.

Customs officers, who earlier this year had received advance trading in the detection of drug-smuggling techniques, inspected the container on the dock shortly after the Tagama berthed on September 22 and spotted that the padlocks had been tampered with to allow the doors to be opened without being unlocked.

The discovery marked the start of a two-month operation, code named Harbinger II, which involved customs and police officers in France, Germany and the Netherlands, and which culminated on Tuesday with the arrest of eight men in the Netherlands.

Inspector Jack Andriess, of Spijkensse police near Rotterdam who is heading the investigation, said eight men were arrested early yesterday but three were later released.

The five remaining in custody will appear before the public prosecutor on Friday.

Once the suspect padlocks had been spotted, customs officers used the cover of darkness to remove the container, rusty and battered outside but with a freshly-painted interior.

Measurements of the container, carrying ceramic tiles to a Dutch company which subsequently transpired to have gone out of existence, showed that it was taller outside than it was inside. Officers found a 4 in deep secret compartment running the length of the container.

The amount of the drug seized was about 10 times greater than the largest previously recorded single haul in the United Kingdom.

The packages were removed and replaced with bags containing flour, the compartment resealed and the container returned to the jetty.

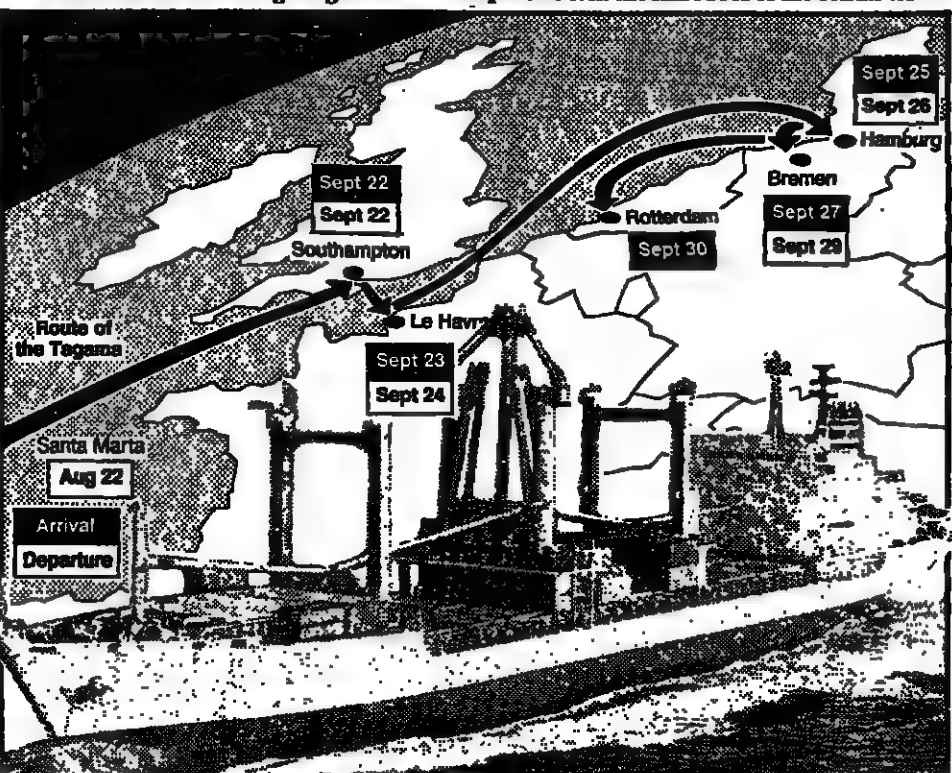
One of the customs specialist cocaine investigation units, called the Hotel Team, was alerted and established an international operation to track the smugglers.

In the following weeks, the Tagama called at Le Havre and Bremen.

Members of the Hotel team, based in London, arrived in Rotterdam for the Tagama's berthing on October 2. The container was unloaded and Dutch investigators kept it under surveillance for more than a month until, on Tuesday, it was collected and moved to a caravan site at Spijkensse, near Rotterdam, where Dutch drug squad officers arrested several men allegedly as they were cutting open the roof.



Customs officers removing drugs from the compartment in the false roof of the container that had been brought to Europe on the Togo-registered Tagama.



The battered container's freshly-painted interior and load.

Husain hails Arabs' new beginning

From Ian Murray
Amman

The Arab nation has crossed a new threshold and reached a new beginning, King Husain of Jordan said here yesterday after the extraordinary summit of the League of Arab States unanimously agreed an unexpected tough statement condemning Iran for the Gulf War and permitting normal relations again with Egypt.

The final statement pushed aside all the long-held objections of Syria, Iran's ally, and so presented a united Arab front to the world.

Obviously delighted by the result, the King told a news conference: "I believe we achieved tremendous progress and covered all the ground."

Iran was condemned for occupying Iraq's land, for procrastination over implementing the UN Gulf War ceasefire resolution, and was

called on to accept the resolution in its totality.

There was full backing for Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for everything they did to protect themselves against "criminal and bloody Iranian aggression". This meant that Iraq and Kuwait were to be followed by the weekend. Iraq and Sudan are unlikely to be far behind. All these countries face security problems, largely as a result of the Gulf War, and are only too happy to be on the closest possible terms with Egypt, the largest Arab military power.

There will be unspecified financial aid from the Gulf countries to Syria, Jordan and the Lebanon. The aid programme agreed 10 years ago for these countries expires next November, but it will now continue and it seems likely that Saudi Arabia will not on its own have to continue with the payments.

And Jordan itself expect to benefit.

A resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt will be the first tangible result of the summit. The United Arab Emirates announced last night that they were to do this, and all the Gulf states are expected to follow suit by the weekend. Iraq and Sudan are unlikely to be far behind. All these countries face security problems, largely as a result of the Gulf War, and are only too happy to be on the closest possible terms with Egypt, the largest Arab military power.

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The unexpected unanimity of the final declaration must add strength to the UN as it tries to pressure Iran into accepting a ceasefire. It may also be that Syria will try to use its good relationship with Iran to persuade the regime there to stop the fighting.

The new unity is also certain to give a much needed boost to Arab morale. "We needed to get together so no one and no power could be tempted to feel that our own division and weaknesses make our homeland vulnerable."

The summit, attended by 21 states (including the PLO, representing Palestine, which the League considers an independent state), also gave its backing for the King's idea for an international peace conference to open negotiations to settle the Arab/Israeli conflict - described as "the core of all Middle East problems".

Commons sketch

The morning after the political party

For those who popped in after lunch, the Chamber looked much like the Charing Cross arches after an all-night party. Order papers were scattered higgledy-piggledy across the benches and over the floor. Some members lay slumped motionless while others, bleary-eyed, managed to stagger to their feet and back down again. It seemed likely that, sooner or later, a mobile soup kitchen would come zooming through the doors and kindly do-gooders would emerge to distribute hot beverages to these sorry victims of society.

Throughout the night and all through the morning, society's victims had been discussing the Falkland Islands and Railway Bill. Mr Nicholas Fairbairn (Cons, Perth and Kinross) was now rising to his feet. "He's pie-eyed!" yelled a vulgar Labour back bench. "May I ask you a question, Mr Speaker, I would like to ask you a question on this matter, Mr Speaker," countered Mr Fairbairn. His question, once it emerged, was this: "How can we be protected from their filibustering?"

The Labour back benches were having none of it. "The way some Conservative MPs have conducted themselves means that no-one has the right to lecture anyone on standards in this House after what happened last night", one of them exclaimed.

As so often occurs at the end of an all-night party, conversations which begin in merriment can, almost as quickly, end in tears. Badinage soon gave way to that intoxicating mixture of guilt and blame as Members struggled to remember quite who had done what to whom during the excesses of the night before.

Mr David Harris (Con, St Ives) seemed to take a perverse pride in the length of time he had stayed at the party, having picked arguments throughout the night with people who had just put their heads round the door for a bit of a laugh. "I can't help but observe that most of the Opposition were not here at all - NOT HERE AT ALL!" he exclaimed, steam rising from his collar. He then added: "While I have been in for thirty hours". The Opposition, he stated, had "piled chaos on confusion".

Like a reluctant hostess whose bedtime has long since passed, the Speaker began to get a trifle testy. "What I think this House should now do is GET ON WITH THIS BILL!" he roared, switching on the lights, plumping up the cushions, emptying the ashtrays and dragging the needle off the Danseuse.

But still they would not go. Mr Peter Snape (Lab, West Bromwich East) wished to get his own back at Mr Harris. "Is it not a disgrace that someone who has been in this place for so long, albeit as a back, does not know the rules of this place?" sniped Snape sniffling.

Mr Tony Banks (Lab, Newham North West), always one to puff enthusiastically when a good row burns low, said that he had heard of another reception given by P & O as a bribe for Conservatives, but it had been called off at the last moment. "I think the whole House wants to get on..." sighed the Speaker. But he was wrong.

While some were happy to talk docks, others wanted to talk aeroplanes. "On a point of order, on a point of order!" yelled Mr Allan Rogers (Lab, Rhondda). "I know we're all in an excited state... but I am not taking any more points of order," groaned the Speaker.

Up and down leapt Mr Rogers. The Speaker seemed on the verge of tears. Around him, all was haywire. Conservatives had formed small groups to discuss new games, Socialists were yelling "Point of order!", party chiefs had slipped into the kitchen to discuss what to do, and Liberals had gone home long ago. Only Mr Heffer could make matters worse, which he dutifully did. Walking to the front, he bellowed: "On a point of order" at the Speaker.

"Sit down, for God's sake! Absolutely disgraceful!" raged the poor Speaker at a Tory MP. Everything had got horribly out of hand. His Chamber overrun by revellers, he was the only Householder in the country for whom a complaint to his MP would undoubtedly prove fruitful.

Craig Brown

Boy swept up to sea

Continued from page 1

car was in collision with an articulated lorry on a hillside.

As winds gusting up to 70 mph on the coast moved in from the West, the roof was blown off a house in Maidenhead, Berkshire, and trees, which had survived last month's ravages, were blown down at Sway near Lynington.

A spokeswoman for the London Weather Centre said that the worst weather was on the south coast with gusts up to 60 mph reported at Portland Bill in Dorset. More than an inch of rain had fallen in north Devon and half an inch in Cardiff by early evening, she added.

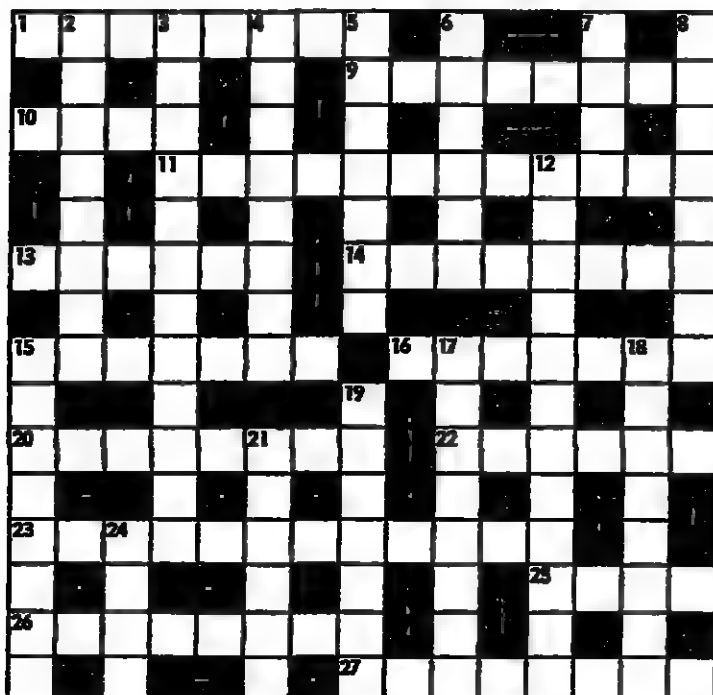
In Bristol, water up to a foot

deep flooded parts of the city centre as fallen leaves choked drains and in nearby villages drivers were confronted with roads covered by two feet of water.

Gale force winds off Dartmouth in south Devon forced a postponement of attempts to raise the Golden Hind, the replica of Sir Francis Drake's flagship which foundered while on a four-mile voyage to have a new keel fitted on Monday.

The Automobile Association said that conditions were very hazardous and warned drivers to respect speed restrictions on motorways and to beware of strong cross winds on exposed sections of all roads.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,512



- ACROSS**
- One striped by this kind of punishment? (8).
 - Personal hint (8).
 - Valet said so to regard no one in the room (4).
 - Dedicated to farming - it's heaven (8,4).
 - Made a face before being taken outside (6).
 - Dairy produce turns me insane (4).
 - Press for a royal fabric (7).
 - Born to a single parent, that's a limitation (7).
 - Deeper trouble engulfs soldier turning his back in the line (8).
 - Each year, Jehovah requires a temple (6).
 - Crisis at the bus terminus? (7,5).
 - Not present for this fixture (4).
 - Good holder of drink - but he never got any (8).
 - In retrospect, the inevitable outcome points to the 14th century (8).
- DOWN**
- Paramour doesn't begin to understand royal master (8).
 - Star's movement a valid subject for debate? (6,6).
 - One who may try a pipe (8).
 - Bound to put a few coins in the hat (7).
 - Dancing master selected pupils (6).
 - A delay upset this celebration (4).
 - One working half the time on tick (8).
 - Bound here set passages with familiar quotation at start of exam (7,5).
 - Primate having small meal in France lacks this? (8).
 - A very soft, semi-liquid material (8).
 - Unforeseen turn made awkwardly (8).
 - Teacher on the job needs support for his retirement (7).
 - Cause irritation right on the joint (6).
 - Old character will come quickly to the point (4).

Concise crossword, page 15

WEATHER

Northern Scotland will be mainly cloudy with rain. All other parts of the British Isles will have blustery showers. These showers will be heaviest and most frequent in western and northern districts and over the higher ground in Scotland they are likely to fall as snow. It will be windy everywhere but severe gales are likely over Scotland. Outlook: gales in many places tomorrow, further showers on Saturday.

ABROAD

MOON: 1st, cloud; 2, drizzle; 3, fair; 4, fog; 5, rain; 6, sun; 7, snow; 8, storm; 9, thunder.			
Aleppo	19 50	20 50	21 50
Algiers	19 50	20 50	21 50
Amman	19 50	20 50	21 50
Antwerp	19 50	20 50	21 50
Athens	19 50	20 50	21 50
Bahia	19 50	20 50	21 50
Bombay	19 50	20 50	21 50
Buenos Aires	19 50	20 50	21 50
Calcutta	19 50	20 50	21 50
Cairo	19 50	20 50	21 50
Chennai	19 50	20 50	21 50
Cebu	19 50	20 50	21 50
Colon	19 50	20 50	21 50
Dacca	19 50	20 50	21 50
Dhaka	19 50	20 50	21 50
Dubai	19 50	20 50	21 50
Edinburgh	19 50	20 50	21 50
Feroe	19 50	20 50	21 50
Geneva	19 50	20 50	21 50
Gibraltar	19 50	20 50	21 50
Havana	19 50	20 50	21 50
Heidelberg	19 50	20 50	21 50
Hong Kong	19 50	20 50	21 50
Isle of Man	19 50	20 50	21 50
Jakarta	19 50	20 50	21 50
Johannesburg	19 50	20 50	21 50
Kuala Lumpur	19 50	20 50	21 50
La Paz	19 50	20 50	21 50
London	19 50	20 50	21 50
Lyons	19 50	20 50	21 50
Madrid	19 50	20 50	21 50
Manila	19 50	20 50	21 50
Moscow	19 50	20 50	21 50
Mumbai	19 50	20 50	21 50
Nairobi	19 50	20 50	21 50
Paris	19 50	20 50	21 50
Rangoon	19 50	20 50	21 50
Rio de Janeiro	19 50	20 50	21 50
Rome	19 50	20 50	21 50
Singapore	19 50	20 50	21 50
Sofia	19 50	20 50	21 50
Taipei	19 50	20 50	21 50
Tokyo	19 50	20 50	21 50
Toronto	19 50	20 50	21 50
Ulaanbaatar	19 50	20 50	21 50
Washington	19 50	20 50	21 50
Yokohama	19 50	20 50	21 50

AROUND BRITAIN

	Sum	Rain	Max	F
London	0.04	8	48	rain
Edinburgh	0.03	8	46	rain
Belfast	0.01	9	46	rain
Cardiff	0.02	9	48	drizzle
Manchester	0.01	10	50	rain
Sheffield	0.01	10	50	rain
Birmingham	0.01	11	50	rain
Nottingham	0.01	11	52	rain
Leeds	0.02	11	52	cloudy
Bradford	0.02	11	52	rain
Sheff Hallam	0.02	11	52	showr
Don Valley	0.02	11	50	rain
Wakefield	0.02	11	52	rain
York	0.02	11	52	rain
Lincoln	0.04	11	52	cloudy
Nottingham	0.04	12	54	rain
Leeds	1.27	97	52	shower
Bradford	1.1	88	52	shower
Sheff Hallam	1.2	97	52	shower
Don Valley	2.07	11	54	bright
Wakefield	2.07	11	54	bright
York	3.8	13	54	sunny
Lincoln	3.8	13	54	sunny
Nottingham	0.03	12	54	sunny
Leeds	0.03	13	55	sunny
Bradford	0.08	13	55	sunny
Sheff Hallam	0.08	13	55	sunny
Don Valley	7.6	13	55	sunny
Wakefield	7.6	13	55	sunny
York	1.3	12	54	sunny
Lincoln	1.3	12	54	sunny
Nottingham	0.25	12	54	showr
Leeds	0.25	11	52	rain
Bradford	0.16	11	52	rain
Sheff Hallam	0.16	11	52	rain
Don Valley	1.1	10	52	sunny
Wakefield	1.1	10	52	sunny
York	0.27	97	50	sunny
Lincoln	0.27	97	50	sunny
Nottingham	0.03	11	50	rain
Leeds	0.03	11	50	rain
Bradford	0.25	99	48	showr
Sheff Hallam	0.25	99	48	showr
Don Valley	0.25	99	48	showr
Wakefield	0.25	99	48	showr
York	3.9	28	11	rain
Lincoln	3.9	28	11	rain
Nottingham	2.6	19	10	drizzle
Leeds	2.6	19	10	drizzle
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City welcomes monopolies decision on airline merger

BA shares marked up



The DTI team announcing the merger decision: (from left) Mr Adrian Moorey, Director of Information, Lord Young, Secretary of State, and Mr Francis Maude, the Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry

By Carol Fergusson
City reaction to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's go-ahead for a British Airways-British Caledonian merger and to BA's interim results was highly favourable yesterday. In a generally improved market, BA shares were marked up 19p to 144p.

Lord Young, the Trade and Industry Secretary, approving the merger, said BA's original bid was against the public interest, but that with the concessions made on routes and landing slots at Gatwick, as detailed in the MMC's report, BA was now free to re-bid.

Lord King, BA's chairman, said he intended to press ahead with a merger. "I look forward to a speedy merger which will be in the best interests of BA, B-Cal, the staff and the country," he said.

"We will have to read the report and evaluate it. We've got a bit of work to do and we have 21 days to do it in, and we will endeavour to come up with an offer which is acceptable to British Caledonian," he added.

£12bn added to shares as buyers return

By Michael Clark and David Smith
Investors made a welcome return to the stock market yesterday, chasing share prices higher in brisk trade as they sensed that the worst of the crisis in the financial markets may be over.

Almost £12 billion, or 3.5 per cent, was added to value of publicly quoted companies. The FT-SE 100 share index surged back through the important 1,600 level to close at just below its best of the day with a rise of 65.8 at 1,639.3.

The narrower FT 30 share index also finished at the top with a rise of 43.1 to 1,290.0.

After rising strongly late on Tuesday, the dollar added to its gains yesterday, in spite of worries over the September US trade figures, to be published today. Expectations are for a trade deficit of \$13.5 billion (£7.6 billion) to \$15.5 billion (£8.7 billion), after a deficit of \$15.7 billion in August.

The dollar rose by 1.4 pence to DM1.6750, and from ¥134.20 to ¥135.25. The pound slipped by just over half a cent to \$1.7795.

Dealers were unsure about whether the dollar's improved showing signalled it had reached a floor. Some said it was a natural correction after recent sharp falls, as so many operators were short of dollars, but added that a poor set of trade figures could send the currency down sharply again.

Japanese trade figures showed a rise in the trade surplus from \$6.17 billion in September to \$6.64 billion last month, on a seasonally adjusted basis. The trade surplus with the US, unadjusted, widened to \$4.99 billion last month, from \$4.86 billion in September.

The figures showed that Japanese exports to the US are growing at a slower rate than imports from the US. But the J-curve effects of the dollar's fall against the yen are producing a worsening of the US trade position vis-à-vis Japan.

Share prices in London opened on a firm note with investors disregarding the overnight setback on Tokyo following the latest Japanese trade figures.

Brokers expressed satisfaction with the market's performance, which they said was its best since the original collapse on October 19, Black Monday. They said fund managers had started to regain confidence and there was a good chance the rally could be sustained. But they warned that conditions may remain volatile.

There were also encouraging signs on turnover. Dealers reported some good two-way business, indicating the liquidity problem among many institutions had started to ease. At the close of business more than 650 million shares had been traded.

Sentiment was also boosted by a firm start in renewed trading on Wall Street, where the Dow Jones industrial average had an early gain of 14.09 points to 1,892.24.

Sentiment in the London equity market was helped by an optimistic assessment from Warburg Securities. Clients were told the London market had reached its low point and that now was the time to buy.

"We are effectively saying that the bottom has been reached and people should buy," said Mr Ian Harwood, equity economist at Warburg Securities. "We do not think that there will be an outright recession in the United States, and we think that the worst of the liquidity squeeze on the equity market is over," he added.

Other market-makers are also taking a more optimistic view. "We think the market is very near to its bottom," said Mr Randal Goldsmith, market strategist at James Capel, the broker.

The recovery in the equity market dampened hopes of an early cut in base rates. Money market interest rates firmed by around a quarter of a point in London.

original bid was always likely to be ruled out as being against the public interest and now BA has got the MMC to agree."

He said the concessions BA had offered to give up were not as great as they appeared because the domestic routes were unprofitable anyway, and it appeared that BA could continue to operate all the routes on temporary licences until they were re-allocated, when BA could re-apply for them.

Interim pretax profits at BA jumped 64 per cent to £232 million on turnover up 17 per cent to £1.8 billion. Lord King said the average passenger load factor had risen to 75.6 per cent, compared with 66 per cent last year.

New bid not expected to top £150m

BA has 21 days to come up with a renewed offer for B-Cal. Mr Ian Wild of BZW, the securities house, said the market's crash had reduced the value of BA's original paper offer to about £150 million, adding that he would be relatively happy with an offer at that level.

"But I will be disappointed if it is a share offer rather than a cash offer, it would be a better offer if it were funded by debt," he said.

Uncertainty about whether the routes relinquished would be re-allocated to BA by the Civil Aviation Authority would further reduce the value of B-Cal only marginally, he said.

"The number and types of routes given up allows them the freedom to reorganize all B-Cal's routes back to Heathrow and make them profitable," he said.

Wood Mackenzie's Mr Robert Miller-Bakewell would also prefer a cash offer, but feels £150 million is the most BA can afford. "BA needs B-Cal to become a leading international force, but it cannot afford to pay up for a loss-maker, which is a forced seller and where there is doubt about some of its routes," he says.

B-Cal shareholders will also need to be satisfied with any renewed offer from BA. A spokesman for 3i, B-Cal's biggest shareholder with just over 40 per cent, said "3i notes the recommendation of the MMC and welcomes BA's stated intention to renew its bid for B-Cal and will await a recommendation from the B-Cal board to any merger offer received."

Mr Richard Hannah, of Phillips & Drew, the broker, said he expected the benefits of the merger to start showing next year, provided the two companies could agree terms.

"Substantial amounts of cost saving could be available by then, and if all goes well I could see the combined group making £300 million to £320 million," he said. "People are expecting gloom and doom next year. But on our forecast for the US and British economies, we shall see good growth and the airline industry is highly sensitive to this."

Mr Robert Miller-Bakewell, airline analyst at Wood Mackenzie, the broker, was more blunt, saying BA had "worked a smart political flanker on the Monopolies and Merger Commission. The Hanson Trust is changing its name to Hanson PLC. Lord Hanson, chairman, said: "We constantly had to explain that we are not an investment or unit trust, a savings company or trust bank." Shareholders will be asked to approve the change on December 3.

Stake increase

British Commonwealth Investment Co, wholly-owned by British & Commonwealth Holdings, has lifted its stake in Singer & Friedlander, the financial and property group, to 8.036 per cent from 7.153 per cent.

Land Securities 'confident' in strength of its portfolio

By Colin Campbell
Land Securities, highly regarded by analysts as one of the market's most secure groups, with well spread portfolios which include several prime City and West End sites, yesterday emphasized that it was not - nor would it be - a casualty of the recent market fallout.

Mr Peter Hunt, the chairman and chief executive, said the group had a portfolio in which it was confident, that the group was financially strong and able to take advantage of opportunities, and that despite recent stock market weakness the underlying strength of the group was still intact.

The company, whose net asset value is estimated to have risen from the 488p figure published in March, to at least 535p a share, yesterday raised its interim dividend from 3.25p to 3.65p a share on the back of net earnings which rose in the six months to the end of September from 7.51p to 8.32p a share.

Rental income advanced from £85.2 million to £96.5 million. Pretax profits of the group were £64.5 million against £58.1 million previously.

The shares rose from 425p to touch 448p before settling back at 443p, at which level they trade at a 20 per cent discount to estimated net worth.

Additional property developments were announced yesterday concerning the City, West End and the Victoria area of London involving a net 700,000 sq ft on which work will start between January and June next year.

Land Securities is also involved in developments in Hull and Darlington, and various shopping centre refurbishments are proceeding well, Mr Hunt added.

The potential area of the retail warehouse portfolio is around 4 million sq ft, of which more than half is income producing.

CU and GA shares rise on profits

By Alison Eadie
Losses from the October storms will be taken in the fourth quarter. CU estimated its losses at £45 million gross, or £15 million after reinsurance. GA estimated its losses at £40 million gross or £30 million net.

CU made £127.7 million pretax in the nine months against £72.2 million and GA made £180.6 million against £89.4 million, with the third quarter contributing £78.2 million. GA's shares rose 55p higher to 808p and CU's added 21p to 314p.

GA continued to show an underwriting recovery in all territories, with a marked improvement in the US, where the third quarter underwriting loss fell to £6.9 million from £15 million in third quarter of 1986. Rates are still rising, though at a slower rate, on the small to medium sized end of the commercial market in which GA operates. In Britain GA's motor account, which makes up 36 per cent of its home business, showed an improved loss ratio down to 6 per cent from 14 per cent.

CU made its second successive quarterly underwriting profit on British business, but showed a slower improvement in the US.

Tempus, page 26

Chairman of SRO resigns

By Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent
Mr Andrew Large is stepping down as chairman of the Securities Association, the self-regulatory organization for Stock Exchange members, to take up a position on the main board of Swiss Bank Corporation. Mr Large is group chief executive for SBC International, the bank's London subsidiary.

Mr Large said yesterday he did not know who would succeed him. But he said it was a natural time for him to give up the chairmanship because the association was moving into a new phase of operation when it received authorization from the Securities and Investments Board by the end of January.

"So far, the association's role has been to negotiate with outside official bodies, like the SIB and the Department of Trade and Industry, to draw up its rule book," he said. "That has almost been completed and it will then have a new role, looking inward and dealing with its own members."

Mr Large was instrumental in setting up the association, which resulted from the merger of the International Securities Regulatory Organization and the Stock Exchange.

He has been appointed head of Swiss Bank's worldwide capital markets operations, including those in Switzerland, from January 1.

Bullish Smiths reports £65.7m

By Alexandra Jackson
Smiths Industries, the aerospace, medical and industrial products group, is confident about its prospects for the current year and beyond, even taking into account its recent American acquisition and the fall in world stock markets.

Smiths reported pretax profits for the year to August 1 up 16 per cent to £65.7 million. Turnover rose from £401.2 million to £429.9 million. Earnings per share increased by 18 per cent to 19.4p. A final dividend of 4.5p was declared making a total for the year of 6.5p.

Mr Roger Hurn, chief executive, said: "We would not be contributor, the medical systems division with trading profits up 17 per cent to £20.3 million. Aerospace the largest part of the group was close behind, increasing profits by 15 per cent to £27.2 million.

The profits trend within the industrial division improved with the second half staging a firm recovery.

Prospects for Boeing's 737 passenger aircraft have improved since the announcement that the development of the new generation 737 aircraft has been delayed. Smiths is an important supplier of equipment for the 737.

Former Lloyd's chief leads inquiry into market crash

Hong Kong brief for Davison

By Stephen Leather and Cliff Feldham
Mr Ian Hay Davison, former chief executive of Lloyd's of London, is to head a top-level inquiry into the stock market crash in Hong Kong and the controversial closure of the Stock Exchange and Futures Exchange.

The six-month review, which starts almost immediately, could recommend sweeping changes in the way the markets are regulated in the Crown Colony.

"It is one of the biggest challenges I have faced," Mr Hay Davison said yesterday. "I shall not be allocating blame, but it would be foolish not to look at what has happened. I shall not be there to find culprits. The aim is to produce a blueprint for the future development of the markets."

Mr Piers Jacobs, the Colony's financial secretary, said in Hong Kong yesterday that the newly created Securities Review Committee would draw lessons from the recent crash and endeavour to ensure that those events did not happen again.

The six-man committee would review the constitution, powers and management of the Crown Colony's exchanges, as well as the office of the Commissioner for Securities and Commodities, Hong Kong's investment watchdog.

The committee would invite submissions from the public. "Its object is to examine critically the relevant structures and systems rather than to allocate blame or find fault with named individuals or institutions for past events."

The government was forced to arrange a US\$296 million (£166 million) lifeboat for the futures exchange, which threatened to collapse after trading in futures and shares was suspended for four days after Black Monday, October 19.

The inquiry is likely to be followed by a significant shake-up of the two exchanges, controlled by Hong Kong's smaller broking firms, and a strengthening of the powers of the Securities Commission.

Mr Hay Davison said he had no views on the wisdom of closing the exchanges, although he understood the decision had been widely criticized.

Mr Hay Davison, aged 56 - who flew to Hong Kong last weekend at the request of Sir David Wilson, the Governor, to discuss the appointment - is an adviser to Arthur Andersen, the accounting firm, with whom he was a managing partner.

His most controversial appointment was as chief executive of Lloyd's of London. He was asked to take on the job by the Bank of England to clean up the management structure, but left after three years following clashes with senior members of Lloyd's management.

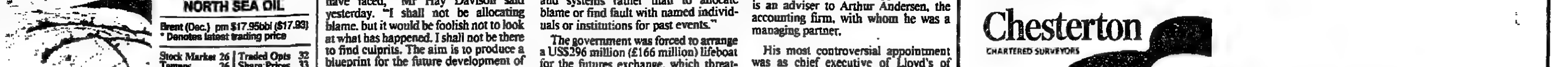
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STOCK MARKET

Enterprise jumps on Lasmo raid

By Michael Clark and Geoffrey Foster

London & Scottish Marine Oil, the oil independent, yesterday decided to take advantage of the recent depressed market conditions and topped up its stake in the rival, Enterprise Oil.

Barclays de Zotte Wedd, the broker, was sent into the market to acquire 11.5 million Enterprise shares at 230p apiece and increase Lasmo's stake from 22.4 per cent to 26.4 per cent.

However, BZW was only able to mop up 6.5 million

Many firms are still reeling after Black Monday. But there is a new air of confidence at Kint & Althen, the broker. Word is that it has presented its parent, the Royal Bank of Canada, with a handsome annual profit despite worries about the move into market-making since Big Bang.

Shares which prompted a sharp gain in Enterprise which closed the session 21p higher at 230p. Lasmo ended 22p up at 223p.

Prior to the stock market crash, Enterprise and Lasmo categorically denied rumours that they were contemplating a merger and last night Enterprise Oil's finance director, Mr John Walsley, was quick to dismiss bid speculation again.

He said that Lasmo "obviously could not resist the cheap level at which our stock was trading at the time and suggested that it was extremely unlikely that it would launch a hostile bid."

Elsewhere, the market enjoyed its best day for some time, continuing the rally which got under way late on Tuesday.

Institutional investors came in and picked up cheap stock, obviously pleased, to a certain extent, by President Reagan's attempts to breathe life back

into the dollar and hopeful that a solution will soon be found to America's deficit problem.

The FT-SE 100 index closed just below its best level of the day with a gain of 65.8 points at 1,639.3, while the FT 30 share index climbed 43.1 points to 1,290.0.

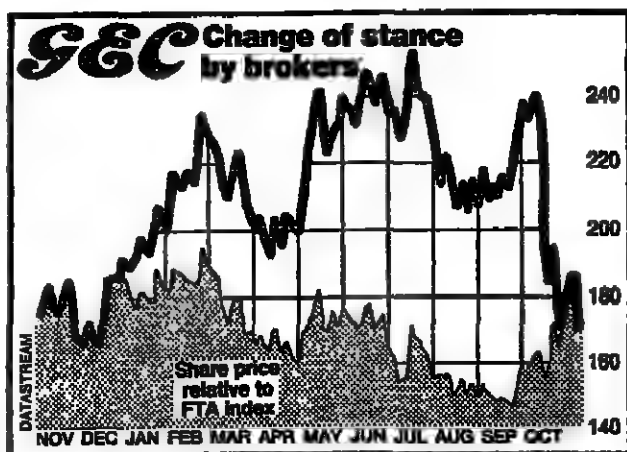
Those dollar-earners which have suffered the biggest falls in the market collapse were in the vanguard of the recovery. ICI jumped 39p to £10.44, Colson recovered 37p to 445p, British Aerospace rallied 17p to 287p and Costa Virella gained 24p to 246p. Jaguar moved up 25p to 309p, with the additional help of a recommendation by BZW, the broker.

Shares of GEC ran into a bout of profit-taking, having outperformed the rest of the market by 18 per cent in recent months. The price of the electronics group ended the day 9p lower at 171p as 25 million shares changed hands.

Dealers said the selling was prompted by several brokers altering their stance on the shares from a "buy" rating to a "hold." One of them was Wood Mackenzie which claims GEC's defensive qualities make it one of the "more attractive plays in the market." However, Wood Mackenzie adds that the shares may have run their course for the time being.

Mr Stephen Parker, analyst at Wood Mackenzie, reckons little relative headway can be expected from current levels. Mr Parker is looking for interim pretax profits next month to rise by 14 per cent to £315 million. For the full year to March 31, the group is expected to lift profits from £688 million to £755 million. Other brokers, including SG Warburg and BZW, are thought to be taking a similar line.

Sir Ralph Halpern's Burton



Group, the leading retailer, rose by 8p to 228p as about 3 million shares changed hands ahead of next Thursday's preliminary results.

A number of analysts reckon that the shares have been oversold. Mrs Joan D'Olier of County NatWest, the broker, is looking for pretax profits of £181 million compared with £148.2 million.

She believes that the board will also report news of good progress at Debenhams with sales in Oxford Street currently running at 40 per cent up, while plans will almost certainly be announced for extensive expansion of other various chains within the group.

Meanwhile, Mr Nick Bubb, of Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers, recently forecast a burst of activity at Debenhams which should make a big impact on Burton. He said the group was emerg-

ALPHA STOCKS			
Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000
Abbey 473	Comit 1,698	Land Sec 1,000	Rowntree 607
Aldi-Lyons 2,046	CU 3,853	Laporte 272	Royal Bank 1,150
Amstrad 1,859	Corst Gold 309	LBS 1,508	Royal Ind 1,552
ASDA 3,334	Cookson 980	Lloyds 2,298	Sainsbury 4,046
AB Foods 1,075	Courtauld 2,054	Lovell 1,804	Scott & N 1,488
Argyll 7,573	Dalrymple 1,388	Lucas 1,188	Shell 3,110
BAA 1,873	Dash 5,555	Magnat 2,538	Shire 3,330
BET 5,471	Decca 2,255	M&S 3,880	Sealed Air 1,720
BTR 4,593	EEC 790	Macmillan 3,584	Smith & N 7,205
BAT 5,180	Emery 10,684	M&P 421	Smith & N 7,205
Barclays 1,377	Ferranti 6,057	M&P 421	STC 1,828
Beech 1,584	Fisons 2,475	Midland 1,888	Star Chart 1,828
Beecham 3,404	Gen Acc 589	Midwest 2,518	Starline 1,477
Beezer 422	GEC 25,713	Nest 2,578	Star Alliance 640
BICC 1,287	Globe 3,483	Nip Food 1,229	T & N 126
Blue Arrow 4,850	Globe 3,483	P&O 944	Tarmac 2,526
Blue Circle 1,518	Grenada 1,330	Pearl 280	Tate & Lyle 362
BOD 1,475	Grindall 6,342	Pearson 410	T&N 126
Bovis 4,450	GUS 'A' 348	Pickering 5,322	Tesco 5,907
BPI 1,736	GUE 770	Plessey 4,287	Thorn EMI 2,517
Br Aero 3,206	GNV 1,172	Prudential 646	Triglav 2,255
Br Airways 13,009	Guinness 5,590	Racal 6,802	THF 4,408
Br Comm 765	Hamm 'A' 76	Rik Hovis 564	Ultranor 1,446
Br Gas 18,329	Hazlet 383	RSC 515	Unilever 2,053
Br Pearl 4,802	Hawley 1,218	Reid 1,644	United B 2,402
Br Telecom 15,851	Hilldown 2,704	Reed 1,644	Unid News 640
Brit 2,480	ICI 2,730	Reed 1,644	Unid News 640
Britel 2,079	ICI 2,730	Reed 1,644	Unid News 640
Burmah 545	ICI 2,730	Reed 1,644	Unid News 640
Burton 6,212	ICI 2,730	Reed 1,644	Unid News 640
C&W 5,045	ICI 2,730	Reed 1,644	Unid News 640
Cardbury 3,603	ICI 2,730	Reed 1,644	Unid News 640

ing from a difficult period and looked very good value.

Other Store leaders rallied smartly on hopes that the trend towards cheaper money would continue. A further half-point reduction in base lending rates to 8.5 per cent is looked for in order to give consumer spending a boost over the important Christmas period.

Double-figure rises embraced Next at 269p, Ratners at 235p, and WH Smith "A" at 310p, while Marks and Spencer finished 8p better at 195p and Boots 6p up at 230p.

Shares of Greene King, the East Anglian brewer of Abbot Ale, jumped 9p to 452p as bid speculation intensified.

Elders 1X1, the Australian-based brewing and agribusiness group, which owns Courage, Britain's fifth largest brewer, this week increased its stake in the company to 10.62 per cent and intends to take it up to 15 per cent.

Dealers are convinced that Elders eventually wants to gain full control of GK for it to sell its Foster's Lager in its pubs. Currently, GK has a 25 per cent stake in the Harp consortium and has a legally binding agreement to stock Harp Lager as its major Lager brand.

Standard Chartered, the foreign bank, took part in the rally, recovering 30p to 440p. Fears that Mr Robert Holmes a Court, the deputy chairman, would be forced to sell part of his 14.9 per cent stake in the group as a result of the worldwide stock market collapse, has seen the Standard share price drop by 50 per cent from £8 to £4 in recent weeks.

Merchant banks made a firmer showing. Those with market-making divisions, which have been particularly vulnerable to nervous selling of late amid rumours that heavy losses had been incurred and Bank of England

assistance had been sought, staged the best rallies.

Morgan Grenfell, which incorporates the former Pinchin Denny jobbing firm, recovered 22p to 240p, while SG Warburg, which has the former Akroyd & Smithers jobbing firm within its operation, rebounded 20p to 290p.

Several old favourites on the Unlisted Securities Market, which have suffered in the collapse, yesterday showed signs of a useful recovery.

A&M Group, which hires furniture, scenery and a variety of equipment to the film

Despite J Sainsbury's interim results, County NatWest, the broker, still prefers rival Dee Corporation. Analysts say the shares have been oversold because of its 12 per cent of operating profits coming from across the Atlantic. Dee's shares closed 13p higher at 165p.

and television industries, rebounded from a recent low of 8p to close yesterday 2p better at 13p, after 15p.

Earlier this year, the shares hit a high of 35.5p amid talk that someone was stakebuilding ahead of a full-scale bid. Now it is thought the company is hoping to strengthen its showbusiness operations via a significant acquisition.

Dunton Group, the property developer, brick manufacturer and civil engineer, also attracted renewed support, closing 5p higher at 34p.

The shares touched 70p prior to the crash on talk that the company has at least three bids on the table worth up to 70p a share. The chairman and 29 per cent shareholder, Mr Alan Sore, is said to be a willing seller, and a deal could be announced shortly.

Martin Ford the revamped property developer with retail interests, jumped 22p to 90p.

Grampian pays £2m for Patrick

By Michael Tate

Grampian Holdings, has snapped up the leading French football and rugby boot maker, Patrick, from its French receiver for just £2.2 million.

Mr Bill Hughes, the chairman of Grampian, which owns the Mitre sports equipment business in this country, flew into La Roche-sur-Yon on Tuesday to snatch Patrick from under the noses of rival French groups and the British clothing manufacturer Lee Cooper.

Patrick, which is also France's leading manufacturer of cycling shoes, reported a turnover of £23.76 million for the year to end-July, more than twice that of Mitre.

It was privately-owned by the Benneteau family but had become "production-led," said Mr Hughes. It had over-spent and become "illiquid, but not insolvent." Hence the company had been placed in receivership.

TEMPUS

First BA result pleases City

Amid the greater excitement of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's clearance for British Airways/British Caledonian, BA's first set of interim results since the Government sell-off have taken a back seat.

The first half results have clearly pleased the City. On turnover of £1.5 million, up 17 per cent on last year, pretax profits jumped 64 per cent in spite of higher staff costs which were up 16 per cent, including the profit related bonus, due to more staff and overtime.

The passengers carried on scheduled services rose by 15 per cent to more than 10 million, to give a passenger load factor of 79.3 per cent compared with 71.7 per cent last year.

Not only is British Airways a very profitable airline, but these results show that it has the flexibility and organization to match seat availability to underlying demand.

The second half is always seasonally weak, but there are some additional clouds casting their shadow over the prospects for airlines generally.

Of more immediate importance is the threat of higher fuel prices, mitigated by the benefit of a weak dollar. In the first half, fuel and oil costs in sterling terms were unchanged, a dollar price rise of 20 per cent being offset by a strong pound. After last year's oil price crash, aviation fuel costs came down much more slowly than other oil products. They now show every sign of going up faster.

More difficult to quantify are the possible effects on leisure and business air travel of a big US recession which could hit transatlantic traffic.

Such fears have no doubt been behind the savage drop in BA's share price. From a peak of 238p, the shares now stand at 144p, having been as low as 121p. BA should make £260 million in the full year to an undemanding prospective multiple of a little over six.

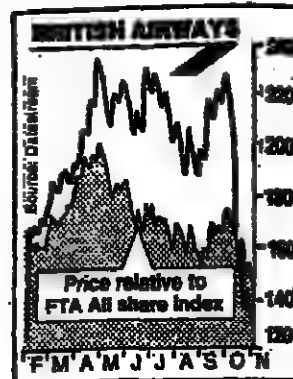
Storm survivors

Insurance composites have been hit by two hurricanes in recent weeks, one weather-related and confined to South-east England and the other blowing through world stock markets.

Both Commercial Union and general Accident were at pains to stress that the fall in world stock markets will have little long-term effect and will not change the present generous dividend trend.

Solvency margins — free capital to premiums — have naturally fallen sharply since Black Monday. GA's margin, always the strongest among the composites, has fallen from over 100 per cent at the end of September to 74.8 per cent six days ago. CU's ratio fell to 58 per cent from 68 per cent over the three weeks.

By historical standards the ratios are still very strong.



Land

Securities

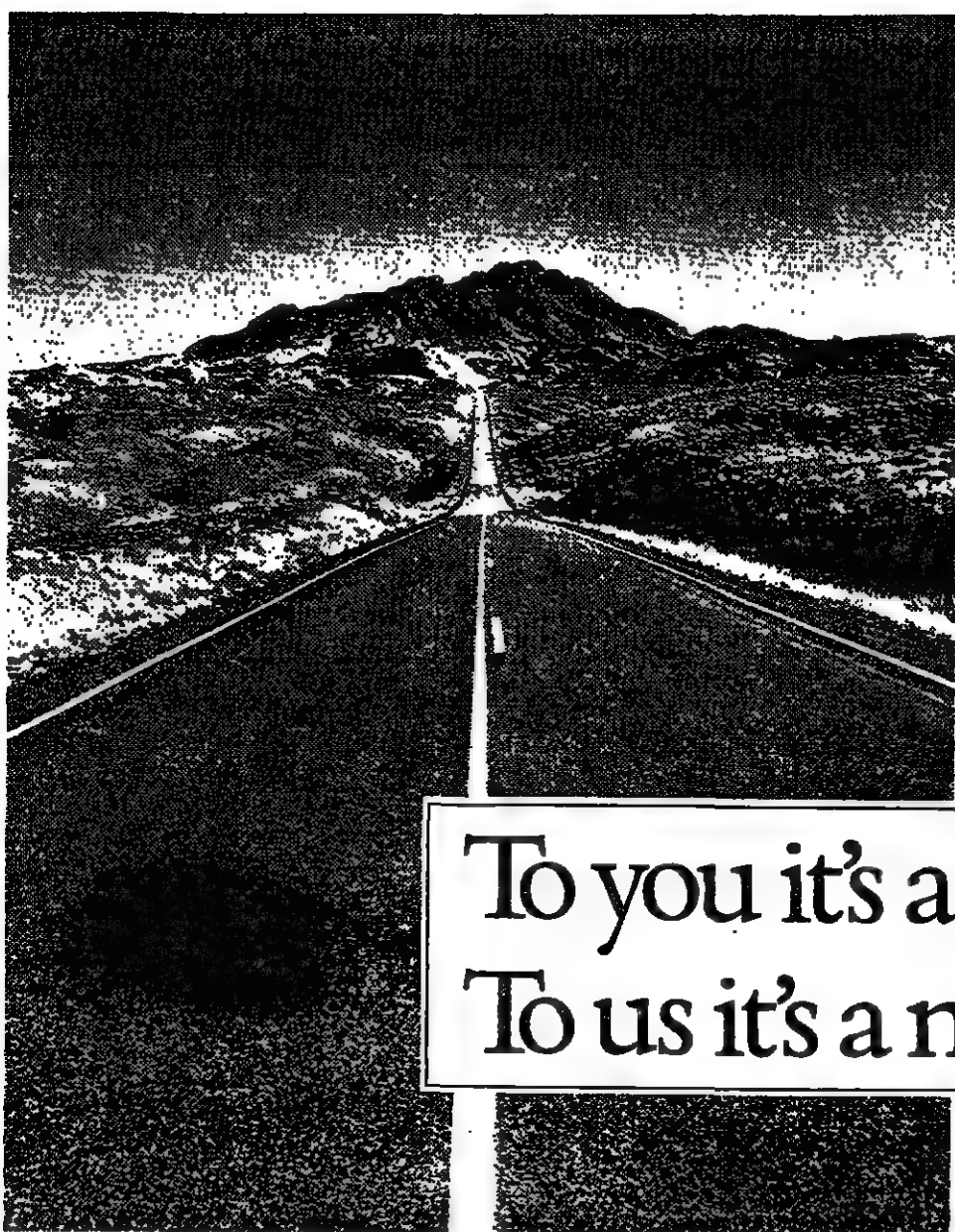
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The higher profits in the six months ended September 30, the improved dividend, and management's determination that will not suffer from any of the implications of recent weak stock markets, underscore that Land Securities has much going for it.

Rental income in the interim period rose from £85.2 million to £96.5 million, and pretax profit from £58.1 million to £64.5 million. And while there is no official estimate of present net asset value, there can be little doubt that it has moved on from the last published 488p to at least 555p. There is a real prospect that it will reach 600p by the March year end.

The portfolio remains well spread and represents some of the best City and West End sites, and the development programme continues at a fair pace. There have been some project hold-ups due to planning permission and occupation delays, but the foundations for growth over the years ahead are well laid.

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TT 12/11/87

Britain's overseas assets exceed any other nation

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Britain's net assets overseas at the end of last year were greater than those of any other country, including Japan, Bank of England statistics show.

The figures, contained in an article released in advance of publication of the November Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin, show that Britain had net external assets of £114.4 billion, or \$186 billion, at the end of last year.

This compared with \$179 billion for Japan, \$114 billion for West Germany, and net external liabilities of \$275 billion for the United States.

The Bank hedges the figures by saying that the official figures for Britain may overstate the true net external asset position, and that the statistics in this field are subject to many qualifications and uncertainties and may not be strictly comparable between countries.

Even so, in relative terms, Britain's net external asset position is undoubtedly very strong indeed. Net external assets for Britain at the end of 1986 were equivalent to 30 per cent of gross domestic product and 89 per cent of imports.

Comparative figures for Japan were 9 and 105 per cent respectively, and for West Germany 11 and 39 per cent respectively. The net external liabilities of the US were equivalent to 7 per cent of gross domestic product and 55 per cent of imports.

Britain's net external assets climbed from £77.3 billion at the end of 1985 to £114.4 billion at the end of last year. The rise was due to the strong performance of overseas stock markets where investments were held, as well as sterling's fall against most currencies which boosted the sterling value of assets priced in other currencies.

The main uncertainty in the figures is created by a very large balancing item, as in previous years. The Bank says that, with a cumulative positive balancing item of £27 billion over the years 1977-86, it is likely that capital inflows have been under-recorded and figures for assets in Britain held by foreigners understated. For this reason, the £114.4 billion figure for Britain's net external assets at the end of 1986 may overstate the true position, the Bank says.

In the first half of 1987 there were offsetting influences on Britain's external position, according to Bank estimates. There was an identified net capital inflow of £4 billion, the pound rose by 9 per cent against the dollar and 4.5 per cent on an effective basis, and while world stock markets were strong, Britain's was one of the firmest.

Overall, the Bank suggests, net external assets either held up around the £114 billion level or declined slightly in the first half of the year.

The Bank defends the build-up of overseas assets against the criticism that the funds should have been directed into domestic investment.

The Bulletin article says: "The United Kingdom's net asset position has arisen in part as a consequence of North Sea oil; it was clearly prudent that part of the wealth that originally lay beneath the sea should have been conserved rather than spent and it is not surprising that, in the short term at any rate, the wealth should have been transformed into external assets rather than into additions to the domestic capital stock, which would be expected to need more time to adjust effectively."

Ultramar adds £9m in quarter

By Lawrence Lever

Ultramar, the independent oil company, yesterday announced third quarter pretax profits of £9 million bringing the nine month performance up to £30.8 million. This compares with losses of £4.3 million and £9.7 million in the corresponding periods last year.

The company reported exceptional profits of £2.6 million in the three months to September 30 from the sale of the company's large operations in New York harbour.

Turnover in the third quarter was £292.6 million (£301 million). Cash flow from continuing operations was £29.6 million and just more than £100 million for the nine month period.

Mr Lloyd Benson, the chairman, warned that although the company's operations were performing well in the final quarter, "the profit is likely to be adversely affected by currency exchange rates when translated into sterling."

Ultramar claims to have made a big gas discovery in block J/6 in the Netherlands sector of the North Sea.

Britain warns Japan over seats on Tokyo exchange

By Colin Narbrough

The Government yesterday issued a warning to Japan that next month's decisions on wider foreign membership of the Tokyo Stock Exchange will in Britain's eyes set the tone of Anglo-Japanese relations for a long time to come.

Mr Francis Maude, Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, delivered this message in a speech in London to a symposium organized by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

He said: "Japan must decide whether it seriously intends to be an international market, or whether it is content merely to be a huge, inward-looking domestic market with only a modicum of international participation."

Mr Maude renewed the Government's threat that it could withhold or withdraw authorization from Japanese banks, or investment and insurance institutions, operating in the City, unless British demands for reciprocal access to the Japanese market were satisfied.

He had received reports that the 1988 enlargement of the TSE would add 22 seats, 17 of



Call for action: Maude says Japan faces a key decision

which might be reserved for overseas firms, including the British. Only six foreign firms now have seats on the exchange. British firms unsuccessful in the next TSE admission round would be expected to be given seats within a "reasonable time scale," he said.

The great Japanese securities houses and banks had expanded throughout the world, helping to fuel the bull market we enjoyed until recently, Mr Maude said. He noted that they had not been exposed to the full thrust of international competition in building their home market.

Hazlewood leaps to £13.8m profit

By Our City Staff

The £9 million acquisition last winter of Van Heyningen Brothers, Britain's biggest tomato grower, has more than doubled interim pretax profits at Hazlewood Foods, from £6.36 million to £13.86 million.

But even the dynamic Hazlewood cannot keep up that pace and shareholders are warned not to expect a repeat performance in the second half. Van Heyningen naturally makes all its profits in the summer and this time contributed about £4.5 million.

It will make a loss in the second half, so the traditional profits split at Hazlewoods — one third in the first half, two thirds in the second — will change. However, analysts are predicting a group total of

between £30 and £32 million for the full year against £18.65 million last time.

Group turnover in the first half was £153.8 million against £85.0 million last time, and trading profits rose from £7.41 million to £14.94 million. After tax and minority interests, attributable profits were £9.99 million against £3.64 million, lifting earnings per share from 3.42p to 5.87p. The interim dividend is raised from 1p to 1.125p a share.

During the first half Hazlewood made four acquisitions in Holland. It bought Henri van de Bilt, a smoked meats group, Evers Specials, a bean sprout company, Wafel Janssen, a waffle baker, and half of Fri d'Or, a producer of frozen potato products.

Regalian jumps to £11.6 million

By Alexandra Jackson

Virtually all the £7.5 million increase in half-time figures for Regalian Properties, the urban renewal specialist, came from the first tranche of profits from Horseshoe Court, an 150,000 sq ft office block by London's Southwark Bridge, sold for £74.4 million to Pearson, in September.

Pretax profits rose from £4.1 million to £11.6 million in the six months to end-September, on turnover 91 per cent higher at £28.4 million. An interim dividend of 1p was declared, compared to 0.62p.

Horseshoe Court is to house the Financial Times's editorial staff.

Regalian stands to realize a total profit of £35 million on the deal and will take profits

over a three year period. The majority of the group's developments are in London, with a special emphasis on the Docklands. As a result many commentators have believed Regalian to be exposed in the current economic climate.

However, Mr David Goldstone, managing director of the group and a large shareholder, said: "We are better placed than any other developer I know to withstand a change in circumstances."

Mr Goldstone reported that current sales were holding up well, including those schemes which had been released in the last month. However, he mentioned that a recurrent reason being given for cancellations, was the stock market collapse.

Lilley on the road to recovery

By Michael Tate

Six months of drastic surgery have delivered FJC Lilley, the Glasgow civil engineer, from the disastrous losses of 1986, and set the group on the road to recovery.

Mr Lewis Robertson, the new chairman brought in last Christmas by the company's main shareholders and bankers, yesterday revealed that the group had clawed its way to a £624,000 profit in the six months to end-July. A year ago it reported losses of £24.48 million and the full year to January 31 produced losses of £50.45 million.

Mr Robertson and Mr Joe Barber, the chief executive he brought in from Christian Salvages, have also succeeded in bringing down the borrowings, from £47.7 million at the year-end to 26.7 million. At their worst they were £57.4 million.

The biggest single factor has been the sale of some of the worst-performing US operations. Gone are J W Cowper (the Buffalo contracting business), the power division of Harrison Western Corporation (Denver) and Charcon Tunnels Incorporated, the US counterpart of the already-sold British Charcon business.

US losses were slashed from £19.96 million to £821,000 during the six months. This relates to Harrison Western, where good progress has been made in establishing controls and in working through unprofitable contracts. Lilley plans to rid itself of it, but at the "lowest practicable cost."

Meanwhile the Harrison Western contract in Cairo may need to go to arbitration. "Professional advice is that the case is strong, but the outcome cannot be certain," says Mr Robertson.

Altogether more than £44 million has been raised from the sale of non-core businesses, investment properties and other surplus assets, and from the pursuit of claims.

The British construction companies lifted profits from £1.52 million to £2.16 million and are said to be "responding with enthusiasm to firmer central management." The international construction division, helped by the earlier decision to write off the Algerian exposure, is back in profit with good performances in Egypt and in Hong Kong.

Mr Robertson says the full year will show further progress in the group's recovery and that borrowings will continue to fall. The banks have given him at least two years to complete the recovery, by extending facilities to 1989.

Japanese banks add a rapier to their sword

Francis Maude, the minister for corporate and consumer affairs, reminded the Japanese government yesterday that Japanese institutions in London might have a stickier time if British companies are not elected to the Tokyo Stock Exchange next month. By a neat coincidence, his point — which is fundamentally about reciprocity — is hammered home in an analysis of Japanese banks in London published today in the Bank of England's Quarterly Bulletin.

Since 1982, the Japanese have been the largest foreign banking force in the City. They came because of the openness and flexibility of the London market compared with their own; and their lead over other foreign banking groups is still growing. Why, then, should British banks not be given more freedom in Japan?

The Japanese in London have struck fear into the hearts of their rivals by the sheer size of their lending and the fine margins at which they are willing to lend. In the four years from 1983 to 1987 their share of all British banks' international assets went from 27 per cent to 36 per cent. That may be changing.

In a reappraisal of strategy, the Japanese in London are now less concerned with volume and more with return on assets. They have had

to do so because they now have more demanding non-Japanese customers. At the same time they are being brought under more strict regulatory rules governing their gearing ratios.

Having used the broad sword to cut their way to a leading position in the Euro, interbank and swap markets, the Japanese in London have taken up the rapier which they are wielding in a skilled and sophisticated manner, and with fewer risks. Their hand-over-fist lending may be slowing down. And, like everyone else, they have problems in switching from fine margin lending to blue chip corporates in Britain to the more profitable middle corporate market.

London-based merchant banking subsidiaries of the big Japanese banks are also finding the going harder. Keeping hold of fickle British staff and integrating them into traditional Japanese employment structures was never easy. But the importance and the opportunities of international securities markets are greater than the problems. These companies are likely to go on growing.

The moral of the story may be that, while still immensely powerful and thoroughly Japanese in character, Japanese banks are more like other banks than many worried European and US bankers dare to believe.

King's next move: America

Just a year ago, when British Airways was still a couple of months away from its launch into the private sector, the idea of a merger with Britain's second biggest airline, seemed highly improbable. B-Cal maintained its dogged hostility towards its dominant rival and the cherished idea of a "second force" in the British airline industry was sacrosanct.

Yesterday Lord King and his senior colleagues emerged from the gruelling scrutiny of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission with the glittering prize within their sights. The final hurdle, a new bid for B-Cal and its acceptance by Sir Adam Thomson and his backers, should not prove too much of an obstacle.

BA stands to achieve almost everything it set out to do when the merger was conceived during the run-up to privatization.

BA will continue flying those routes which have to be surrendered, until licence hearings take place. BA will have the right to pitch to win them back. By then, those clamouring for a chance to take the domestic and European destinations, which are up for grabs, might be having second thoughts. B-Cal's domestic routes make hefty losses: their true importance is as feeders for B-Cal's international flights. BA's chances of winning back some of the European

routes, especially Paris, are less good.

The positive case for the merger is that under the wing of BA's chief executive Colin Marshall, the B-Cal business, even allowing for some losses to other airlines, will yield enormous benefits. B-Cal is worth a great deal more to BA than to any other carrier.

There are benefits to be gained directly from knocking together two airlines which stand side by side in so many locations around the world. B-Cal's marketing could never be on the scale required to lift it out of the middleweight class in a heavyweight international contest. But B-Cal on to BA and higher load factors — a crucial determinant of operating profit — and the advantages can be seen against a clear blue sky.

In the City last night, the figuring was that over a couple of years, BA can shed about £40 million of costs from the combined operation, which will flow straight through to the bottom line. Shareholders need look for no more than this to justify a new bid for B-Cal in the £125 million to £130 million range.

This would only be the start. Together Britain's two largest airlines will make a formidable rival for their most powerful overseas competitors. Especially after Lord King has taken the next critical step: acquired a US airline to feed the new British giant.

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A fuzzy thinker for President?

After spending most of his life selling everything from margarine to douches, Victor Kiam — the man who liked the razor so much he bought the company — is back in town hawking himself. Or, more exactly, the new paperback of his book *Going For It*. America's best known salesman since Arthur Miller's Willy Loman is as effusive as ever about his business. Kiam is particularly excited about a new Remington product called Fuzz-Away, which, he says, "takes the bobbles off sweaters"; so infectious is his enthusiasm, you want to rush out and buy one even though you haven't a bobble to fuzz. But Victor is not happy with the way things are going in the world at large. "We could use a little entrepreneurship on the international scene right now. We have a government of the United States that is not doing anything about its problems. For seven years we have been living beyond our means." Rich, confident and a respectable 60 years old, Kiam has all the necessary dark motives for a jump into politics to sort out the problems at first hand. Is he contemplating it? "I don't think my make-up would be good in a consultative set-up like the Senate or Congress. The only position which a real entrepreneur would go for," he adds matter-of-factly, "is the Oval Office." Does that mean Victor is thinking of going for the Big One? "I enjoy what I do. But the nation and the world need strong leader-

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Bad or mad about BP

Which carries the greater shame? To be prosecuted for filing multiple applications for BP shares, or to have your friends know you were fool enough to apply several times over? Ninety masochists suspected of having made multiple applications in the ill-fated issue have received a letter from accountants at Ernst & Whinney telling them their checks have been cashed.

ship and I don't see that we are getting it from the candidates. But Kiam says he is not throwing his hat into the presidential ring. Could someone who makes TV commercials for razors cut up in the White House?



"Perhaps we should remind investors that the value of units can go up as well as down."

Over the top

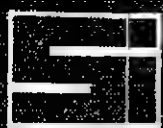
Sometimes Robert Maxwell does not know his own strength. A fresh fall in the market last week encouraged him to boost his stake in bank-note printer De La Rue. A block of shares was added to the original holding acquired 10 days earlier, in the belief that this brought the stake to no more than 15 per cent — the level which Maxwell declared he had no present intention of topping. Imagine the confusion then at Maxwell House when a message from De La Rue pointed out that Maxwell now held more than 15 per cent of the company's equity. Maxwell's minions had apparently been told by the Stock Exchange's trusty quotations department that De La Rue had 140 million shares when in fact it has just 138.1 million. I understand Maxwell has now curbed his interest and bought an abacus to help with the sums in future.

McSleep's McWrit

Tired British travellers may soon be able to stop off for the night for a McSleep. The name now graces a chain of no-frills hotels in the United States owned by the Quality International group. This vexes McDonald's so much that the hamburger seller is suing. When all the hoo-ha is over, QI, which has about 1,000 hotels worldwide, might introduce McSleep here. The group has just half a dozen hotels in Britain, where it has mainly franchised its chain names. But it expects to have its first newly built hotel soon, under a management contract, in London's Docklands. By the end of next year the British chain is expected to swell to about 30 hotels, according to Roy Murray, QI's general manager in Britain. Murray, in Innsbruck for the annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents, thinks McSleep-style hotels will do well on the edge of towns or at the side of main roads. He doesn't say what the food will be like.

Just when America needs a calm, firm hand on the financial tiller, I hear that Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan is all but a slave to his whims. According to New York graphology guru Ruth Brayer, Greenspan is more emotional and less intellectual than his cigar-puffing predecessor Paul Volcker. After analysing their signatures, Brayer also concludes that Mr Greenspan "is a doer and a risk-taker." Oh dear.

Joe Joseph



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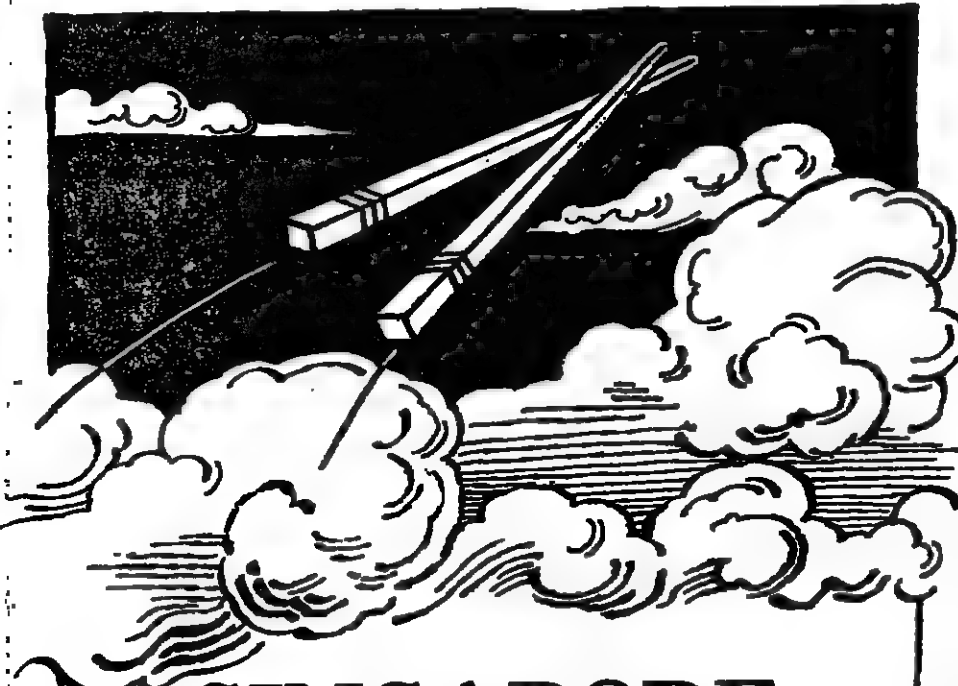
	1987	1986
Turnover	£429.9m	£401.2m*
Profit before Tax	£65.7m	£56.5m
Earnings per Share	19.4p	16.4p
Dividend per Share	6.5p	5.5p

*continuing businesses

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F. Roger Hum Chief Executive & Managing Director

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SINGAPORE CHOP CHOP, FOUR TIMES A WEEK

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A BREATH OF FRESH AIR

AIR CANADA

BA and B-Cal: why the

Extracts from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report on the British Airways takeover bid for British Caledonian Airways.

The report said B-Cal's present, Gatwick-based route structure was less a product of market forces than the result of Government policies.

B-Cal has never been very profitable. After obtaining several scheduled licences in the early 1970s, the oil price rise forced it to suspend flights to the US. By the early 1980s, virtually all its flights were scheduled. Now it flies to more than 38 destinations. In terms of passengers, B-Cal is the 15th-largest scheduled carrier in Europe. It formed a charter arm, Cal Air, in 1982.

BA flies to 145 destinations in 68 countries and is the world's largest carrier of international scheduled passengers. Its charter line, British Airtravels, is based at Gatwick. It has been profitable since 1983.

Given B-Cal's financial situation at the time of reference, it seemed to the MMC that it could not continue to operate in its present form. If support were not quickly found, the airline would have to drastically reduce its size or face possible liquidation.

The airline confirmed that foreign interest had been shown, but thought that, while a possibility, such an alliance could have serious drawbacks. Too large a foreign stake could mean control of B-Cal passing out of British hands, leading to the withdrawal of route licences.

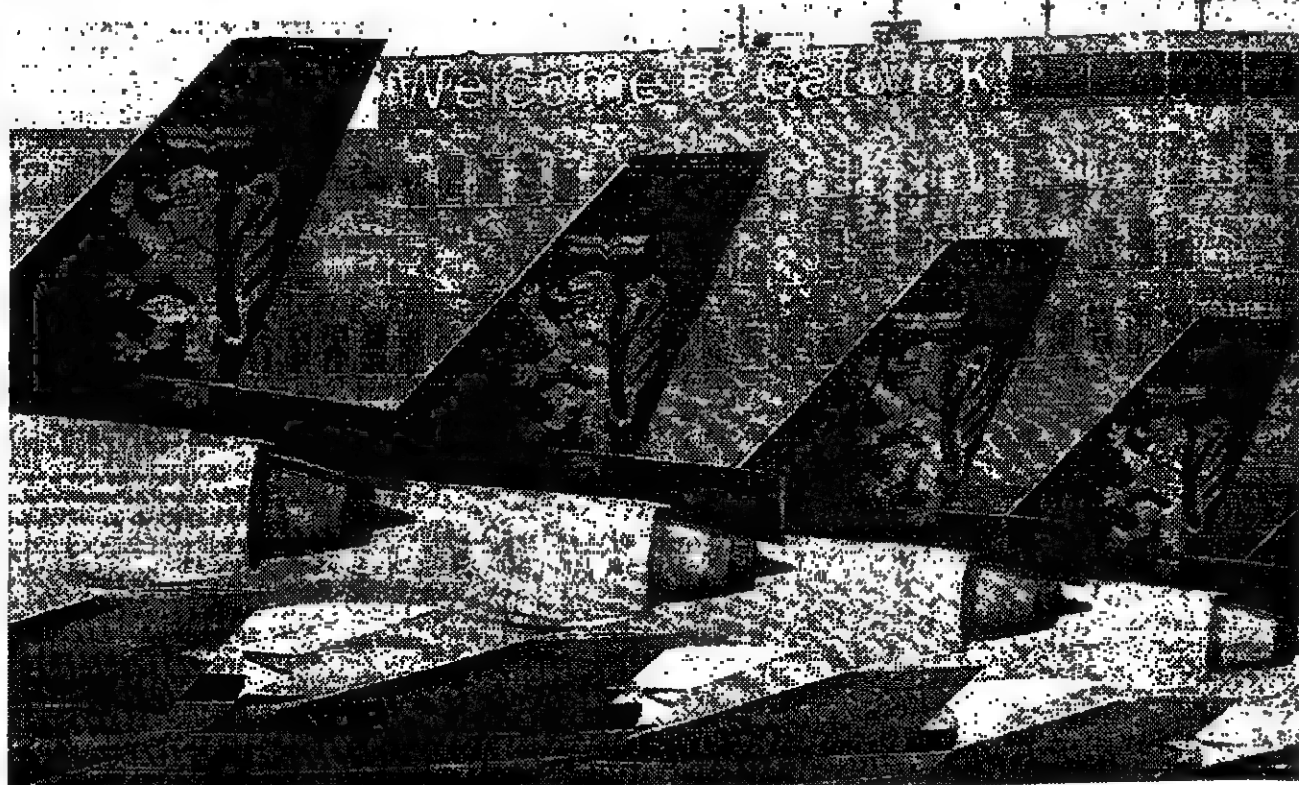
It is clear the BA bid raised issues of competition for domestic and international airline services, and the MMC considered the effect of the loss of B-Cal as a competitor to BA and whether there were any measures to safeguard users' interest.

Competition policy between BA and B-Cal and an overseas carrier is frequently restricted. Air services agreements may provide for alignment of fares and capacity limitation and there may also be inter-airline arrangements for pooling revenues.

Many such arrangements are now being discontinued, particularly within the EEC. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether competition restricted to BA and the foreign national carrier will ever be fully effective. Trends on services between London and European destinations suggest that competition between a number of airlines, and new carriers, means lower fares.

However, there are restrictions on the number of airlines or on their share of capacity, and new entrants would find difficulty in obtaining airport slots required for competition.

In spite of its handicaps, B-Cal has offered significant competition to BA on some routes and its absorption



would constitute a loss. The two airlines have competed on services to five domestic and 13 foreign destinations.

On domestic services, B-Cal is BA's only competitor from London to Manchester, its main competitor to Jersey, and second strongest competitor to Glasgow and Edinburgh. B-Cal only has a minimal share of the Aberdeen route. If B-Cal's licences were retained, the merged airline would carry all air passengers between London and Manchester, and about 80 per cent from London to Glasgow, Edinburgh and Jersey.

On European services, competition is intense between London and Amsterdam. There is less competition, however, on six European routes flown by B-Cal and BA. After the merger, BA and the appropriate national carrier would provide the only scheduled services, except for restricted operations by certain carrier to Nice, Milan and Geneva.

There are limitations on the number of carriers that can be designated, or on capacity, on all six long-haul routes operated by BA and B-Cal: to New York, Los Angeles, Muscat, Dubai, Hong Kong and Tokyo. On all but one of these - New York - B-Cal is the only other British carrier; on most it is the second or third-largest carrier of any nationality. After the merger the combined airline would carry between 32 per cent (New York) and 55 per cent (Dubai) of passengers on each route.

We doubt, however, whether the merger would adversely affect competition on routes to the US as there is considerable competition.

After a merger there would therefore be several routes where competition to the merged airline from other carriers might not provide a sufficient safeguard to the public interest; in some there

may be barriers to new operators. It seems to us that the routes where this might represent a detriment are particularly the British domestic services and the routes London to Nice, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Brussels, Hong Kong and Tokyo respectively.

Slots: The scheduling of slots at British airports and their integration with the schedules of foreign airports is a complex business. Several airlines using Gatwick expressed fears that the merged airline, because of its size, would be able to use the number of slots it held at the airport to the detriment of competitors.

Although this would not reduce the number of slots available for other airlines, it is clear that an airline holding so many slots would be in a strong position for trading them with other airlines.

Charter traffic at Gatwick: Charter services represent the fastest-growing sector of the British civil aviation market, and in the provision of these services our airlines lead the world. About 18 million passengers were carried on charter flights by British airlines in 1986-87, of which more than 14 million were carried by airlines other than BA, British Airtravels, B-Cal and Cal Air.

Under the traffic distribution rules, whole-plane charter services are in general forbidden at Heathrow. This has meant that Gatwick, although intended by Government as the second London area hub, now handles nearly half of British charter passengers. About 58 per cent of passengers using Gatwick fly on charter services, although it remains government policy, when and if it becomes necessary, to give priority at Gatwick to scheduled services.

Several charter airline companies voiced concern that their position at Gatwick would be threatened by the

merger. The airport is approaching the limits of its capacity and it is feared that the merged airline, when rationalizing its services, would switch some of its scheduled flights to Gatwick, thus hastening the day when no further expansion of charter flights would be possible, or when charterers would be turned away to other airports.

Fears were also expressed that BA would use its scheduled service aircraft on charter flights on weekends and holidays, and therefore undercut charter companies by pricing these flights at below full cost.

We recognize the ability of the merged airline thus to switch resources between scheduled and charter services, but BA can do this at present; and we do not feel that BA should be prevented in this respect from deploying its aircraft fleet in what it considers to be the most efficient manner.

There seems little doubt that the incidence of scheduled flights at Gatwick will increase, as demand grows and more operators take advantage of liberalization within the Community. It is easy to understand the concern expressed by some charter operators who feel that it is their business that has built up Gatwick over the years, but as long as it remains government policy to develop Gatwick as a hub airport and to give priority to scheduled flights there, the time must come when some charterers will have to operate from other airports.

This merger may marginally affect the timing of the move, but we think its probability.

Ground services: The merger would bring under the control of BA various services B-Cal has in the past made available to other airlines, particularly at Gatwick, such as aircraft maintenance and flight simulator training. BA provides these services itself. Fears were expressed that BA

might deny these facilities to competitors, or that it would be in a position to dominate their provision in Britain.

No doubt BA will give priority to its own requirements, but to the extent that surplus capacity continues to exist if the facilities are combined within one company it would be commercial sense to continue to market that surplus. BA told us the B-Cal maintenance and repair facilities at Gatwick made available to other airlines would continue to be offered to third parties.

Structure of the civil aviation industry: More general concern was expressed over the effect the merger could have on the structure of the industry. It was said the merger would accentuate the structural imbalance, would undermine the Government's encouragement of a multi-airline policy, and mark the end of the second-force airline concept.

It seems inevitable that, with or without this merger, there will continue to be one British airline considerably larger than any of the many others that can flourish in its shade. In that case, the more efficient use that BA as the flag carrier can make of the two London area hub airports, and of the opportunities there for interlining, the more effectively it can represent British national interests. To that extent the synergies that BA has identified as a likely result of the merger are to be welcomed, providing BA is not enabled to take unfair advantage of its power.

Market dominance: BA is now, and has been since its formation, the largest airline in Britain. We cannot determine in advance the extent to which the merged airline could, or would wish to, misuse its position; but we can understand the fears of some airlines that this position is capable of being abused.

Investors warned on NTT

Tokyo (Reuters) - Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corporation (NTT) shares sold rapidly yesterday but investors could suffer later, securities analysts said.

"About 98 per cent of the shares have been sold already," said an official of one of the large Japanese brokers underwriting the sale of the 1.95 million shares. "It has been a success."

It has also been a success for the Japanese government, which will receive about 5,000 billion yen (£36.5 billion) from the sale of its shares. In addition, the securities houses which underwrote the sale should receive about ¥60 billion yen, the analysts said.

Investors, however, who paid ¥2.55 million each for the shares during the last two days, could lose heavily.

Mr Toranobu Sugai, senior trader at Shearson Lehman Brothers' Tokyo branch, said: "If the market continues plunging, it will be very difficult to keep NTT share prices from falling."

The Tokyo stock market has lost about 21 per cent of its value since October 14, before Wall Street's big plunge on October 19. NTT shares have fallen less than 10 per cent in the same period. They closed on Wednesday at ¥2.60 million each.

NTT prices were kept artificially high before the offering, analysts said, with cash-rich Japanese securities houses, the main underwriters of the sale, buying NTT shares on their own accounts to keep the price stable.

Now the shares are off the securities houses' books, however, they and the government have less interest in seeing the price remain high, analysts said.

The three-day selling period ends today. Mr Ron Napier, analyst at Salomon Brothers in Tokyo, said: "I think they (the underwriters) will probably let NTT shares act much more like a real market after today. If the market falls, they will also drop."

LAND SECURITIES PLC INTERIM RESULTS

Extracts from the consolidated revenue account for the half year ended

Year to 31.3.87 (audited)		30.9.87 (unaudited)	30.9.86 (unaudited)
£m	£m	£m	£m
175.8	Rental income	96.5	85.2
204.1	Total income	118.6	97.6
164.0	Net rents and interest receivable	97.4	77.9
43.4	Interest payable	32.9	19.8
120.6	Income before taxation	64.5	58.1

The income before taxation for the second half of the year to 31st March 1988 is not expected to differ materially from that of the half year to 30th September 1987.

An interim dividend has been declared of 3.65p per share (1986: 3.25p) which with the related tax credit is equivalent to 5p (1986: 4.577p).

Good progress is being made on our active development programme of offices in Central London and at retail sites around the country.

New office projects involve buildings of various sizes, each well situated and giving a spread of location without relying on any particular sector of tenant demand. Work has started on two City office buildings totalling over 300,000 sq. ft. and these are under offer to prospective tenants. A start is planned between January and June 1988 on a further 700,000 sq. ft. in the City, West End and Victoria.

Construction is under way on one of three major new covered shopping centres. The shopping centre refurbishment programme progresses well. Our retail warehouse portfolio now approaches a potential 4m sq. ft.

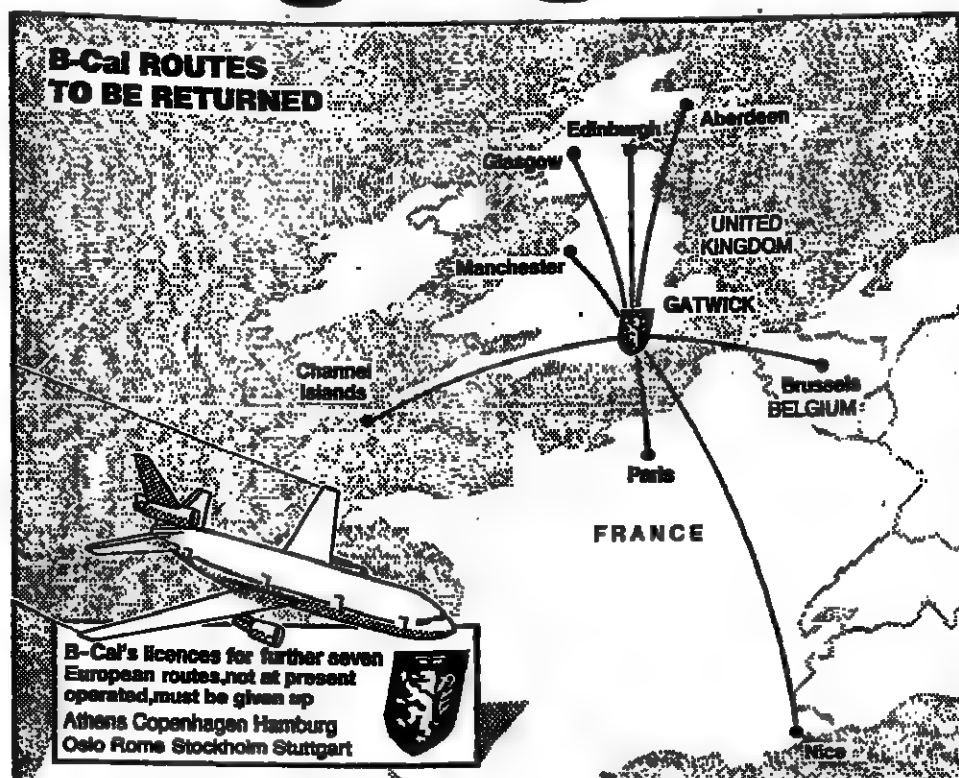
Active portfolio management continues, including buying in leases for redevelopment, refurbishment and reletting. We shall continue to seek acquisitions and future developments as and when appropriate opportunities arise.

Cash resources are sufficient to fund the current development programme. Borrowings exceed £900m, over two thirds of which is not repayable until 2007 or later.

A leaflet setting out the Interim Results and comments in more detail has been despatched to the Shareholders. A copy may be obtained from The Secretary.

LAND SECURITIES PLC, Landsec House, 21 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4PY

merger goes ahead



The Monopolies and Mergers Commission concludes:

It appeared to us as the matter was originally presented a merger of BA and B-Cal might lead to these detrimental:

(a) The removal of competition between BA and B-Cal would leave a number of routes with either no competition or a level of competition too low to exert any pressure on the merged airline. On some of these routes there would be legal or political barriers to new entry;

(b) The merged airline would occupy a very powerful market position, which would open to it opportunities of predatory or anti-competitive behaviour;

(c) The merged airline might present a threat to the position of charter operators at Gatwick; and

(d) The merged airline might withhold from competing airlines facilities for maintenance, repairs and training.

The merger would also have important beneficial results. It would strengthen the competitive position of BA, the only British company competing with leading foreign airlines worldwide, and may have to face increasing competition from American mega-carriers.

Traffic should be increased over the combined present traffic of BA and B-Cal as the result of the greater number of connecting flights. Financial savings would arise, in

particular, from more efficient and flexible use of aircraft and crews, rationalization of fleets and of maintenance facilities and removal of duplication of overheads, and procurement of aircraft on terms available to BA.

The great majority of those who gave us their views on the merger (including the Department of Transport and the CAA) did not oppose it outright.

The merger would also have the consequence of removing the risk of the enforced liquidation of B-Cal or the breaking up of its business.

The proposals ultimately put before us by BA now include the following:

(a) Within one month of acquiring a controlling interest in B-Cal, BA will return all B-Cal's licences to operate domestic routes, including routes to the Channel Islands; and B-Cal's licences to operate routes between Gatwick and Paris, Brussels, Nice, Athens, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Oslo, Rome, Stockholm, and Stuttgart;

(b) Within the same period of one month BA will withdraw B-Cal's pending appeals against the grant by the CAA to Air Europe of licences to operate routes between Gatwick and Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva, Munich, Paris, and Zurich;

(c) BA will retain its right to apply to the CAA for the

reissue of the licences returned;

(d) BA will not oppose any application made for a licence to operate in competition with the merged airline on any route on which the presently existing services of BA and/or B-Cal would not be artificially constrained by inter-governmental agreements;

(e) The merged airline will operate as one carrier for the purpose of designation by Britain on international routes;

(f) BA will submit to a review by the CAA of all routes at present operated by B-Cal for the purpose of seeing whether further British competition would be desirable;

(g) BA will surrender a minimum of 5,000 slots at Gatwick, spread reasonably throughout the year;

(h) BA will continue after the merger to offer to other airlines without discrimination the maintenance and repair facilities; and (i) BA will merge the charter activities of British Airports with the relatively small charter activities operated by B-Cal.

B-Cal's licence for the route between Gatwick and Geneva will not be returned, but the operation of the merged airline as one carrier will leave room for the designation of another British carrier. Here again a licence has been granted to Air Europe and B-Cal's appeal against this will be withdrawn. Whether Air Europe will take advantage of

this is uncertain, for it told us it would not wish to serve any destination that would be served by the merged airline, as Geneva would, from both Heathrow and Gatwick. However, the licence has been granted; if Air Europe does not use it, another airline will be able to apply to the CAA to withdraw the licence from Air Europe and grant it to the other airline instead.

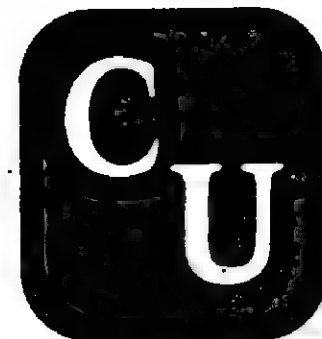
BA told us it did not propose to return the licence for the route between Gatwick and Milan because of the restraints on capacity imposed by the bilateral agreement between Britain and Italy. If the agreement can be changed to relax these restraints, BA will not oppose any application by another airline for a licence to fly between London and Milan.

BA takes a similar view of services between London and Hong Kong. B-Cal's licence will not be returned, but the operation of the merged airline as one carrier will leave room for designation of another British airline. The bilateral agreement with Hong Kong is under review. If its capacity restrictions are relaxed to allow another British airline to fly on the route without reduction of the services provided by BA and B-Cal, BA will not oppose an application by another airline for a licence.

The effect of the developed proposals, therefore, is to reduce very considerably the possible effect on competition we had apprehended. On most routes where this effect would have been greatest the granting of licences to competing airlines (as well as to the merged airline) will not be within the control of the CAA.

If none of the licences to be returned is re-issued to BA, BA will be surrendering nearly 20,000 of the 33,500 slots at Gatwick now used by B-Cal and Cal Air. BA will in any event surrender 5,000 of these slots. This will modify considerably the position of the merged airline at Gatwick and the possibility of its taking unfair advantage of its strength.

In our judgement, the effect of BA's present proposals would be to make the market power of the merged airline in relation to other British airlines smaller than we had thought. In fact, opportunities for the growth and development of other airlines will be correspondingly increased, and the risk of predatory or anti-competitive conduct by the merged airline reduced.



NINE MONTHS' REVIEW

ASSURANCE

Strong progress maintained

★ Operating profit before taxation increased by 77% to £127.7m.

★ Underwriting results continued to improve in the United Kingdom and United States. Our current best estimate for the cost of the October storms in the United Kingdom, after reinsurance recoveries, is £15m. The amount will be charged in the 4th quarter.

★ Life and financial services activities made good progress.

★ Shareholders' funds amounted to £1,440m at 30 September and the solvency ratio was 68.4%. The recent upheaval in financial markets is estimated to have reduced shareholders' funds at 6 November by 18% to £1,175m. The solvency ratio remains strong at 58.0%

MAIN FEATURES OF RESULTS

	9 months 1987	9 months 1986	Year 1986
	Unaudited £m	Unaudited £m	Audited £m
Total premium income	2,256.3	2,092.1	2,765.9
Life profits	61.1	58.2	88.2
Non-life operating result	66.6	14.0	30.9
Operating profit before taxation	127.7	72.2	119.1
Taxation and minorities	(48.8)	(25.8)	(36.4)
Realised investment gains	58.1	56.0	77.2
Profit attributable to shareholders	137.0	102.4	159.9
Shareholders' funds	1,440	1,360	1,428
Earnings per share	32.80p	24.82p	38.77p
Operating profit before taxation	£m	£m	£m
United Kingdom	97.4	59.9	97.5
United States	(1.5)	(22.3)	(23.0)
Netherlands	31.9	37.6	50.1
Canada	6.5	8.3	6.2
Rest of the World	22.5	19.4	29.1
Interest on central borrowings — external	(14.0)	(17.3)	(22.3)
— intra-group	(15.1)	(13.4)	(18.5)
	127.7	72.2	119.1



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Konica U-BiX 150Z	GOOD VALUE
Konica U-BiX 220Z	WORTH A LOOK

Konica U-BiX 225Z	WORTH WATCHING
Konica U-BiX 320Z	BEST BUY
Konica U-BiX 420Z	WORTH A LOOK
Konica U-BiX 550Z	BEST BUY
Konica U-BiX 700ZA	WORTH WATCHING
Konica U-BiX 700ZR	WORTH WATCHING

Of course, that's only a selection of the range of Konica U-BiX business machines. We'll happily supply you with more details of our latest fax models on request.

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hensive and reliable after-sales service you'll find anywhere. And yet another reason why people in business always have a good word for Konica U-BiX.

For further information dial 100 and ask for Freefone Konica U-BiX. Or return the coupon.

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a new Konica machine between 1st October and 31st December enter our £5,000 Christmas draw.

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IT'S NOT DIFFICULT TO TELL THE FORTUNES OF OUR TEA AROUND THE WORLD. SIMPLY READ THE LEAVES.

You don't have to be a clairvoyant to discover how successful our brands of tea are in this country. Apart from the Tetley tea folk continually singing our praises on television, six million more ordinary folk, regularly sing our praises over their breakfast tables every morning of the week.

So perhaps it's not so astonishing that our major tea brands, Tetleys, Lyons and Quick Brew now account for one in five of all the cuppas sold in Britain. A closer look at our tea business around the world does, however, reveal some facts which are a little more surprising.

From Yemen's backstreets to Uruguay's ritzy hotels, our brands are the only English words many people speak.

We sell to 50 countries and in the last 4 years we've launched 20 new tea products.

In over fifty different countries in fact, you'll find Allied-Lyons teas. In countries as far apart as Spain, Sweden, Canada and Portugal you'll discover we're the brand leaders. And in the billion dollar United States tea market we're one of the leading brands in the country and rapidly expanding.

Not of course that tea is to everyone's taste. Which accounts for the success of our coffee business around the world. In Great Britain, our Lyons Original is the best selling brand in the ground coffee market.

And in the States our Medaglia D'Oro, Bustello and El Pico brands have long been making all the right noises with espresso and cappuccino drinkers. We have been the brand leaders in the American espresso coffee market for years.

The success of our tea and coffee business is just one more example of our commitment to our role as a leading international food, drink and leisure group. Not that we have any intention of resting on our laurel leaves.

Last year our tea and coffee sales were over five hundred million pounds. And although we wouldn't care to tell our rivals how we see the future, we would say this. We're not predicting any good fortune for them.

Allied-Lyons



In the billion dollar American market we're one of the leading brands in the country and rapidly expanding.

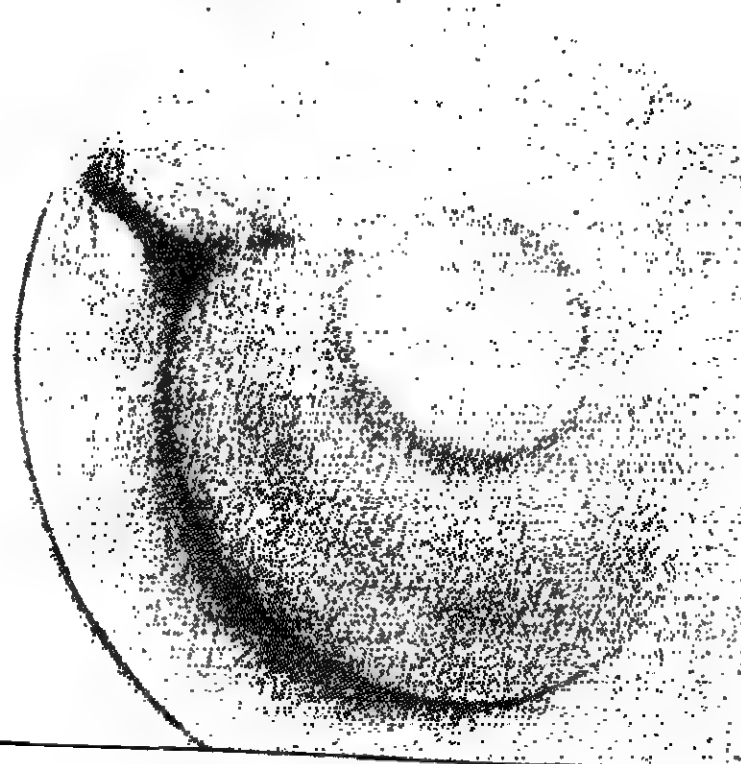


Canada alone buys over 30 million dollars worth of our teas every year. From flavoured teas to tea bags.



One in every five cups of tea drunk in Britain is from Allied-Lyons.

Last year our sales of hot drinks were over £500 million. Who can say what will be revealed in the future?



Tokyo man...
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Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £16,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

BRITISH FUNDS

High Low Range

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

UNDATED

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

INDEX-LINKED

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Buyers return

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began November 9. Dealings end November 20. Contango day November 23. Settlement day November 30.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (sa) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 26)

BREWERIES

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

BUILDING, ROADS

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

FINANCE, LAND

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

FOODS

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

CINEMAS, TV

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

DRAPEY, STORES

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

HOTELS, CATERERS

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

INDUSTRIALS A-D

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

INDUSTRIALS E-K

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

INDUSTRIALS L-R

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

INSURANCE

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

LEISURE

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

Mining

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

SHIPPING

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

Portfolio Gold

© Times Newspapers Limited

DAILY DIVIDEND

£8,000

Claims required for +58 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

OVERSEAS TRADERS

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

PROPERTY

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

SHOES, LEATHER

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

TEXTILES

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

TOBACCO

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

OILS, GAS

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

INSURANCE

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

LEISURE

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

Mining

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

SHIPPING

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

SHOES, LEATHER

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

TEXTILES

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

TOBACCO

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

OILS, GAS

High	Low	Range	Price	Change	%	Group
100.00	98.00	102.00	100.00	+2.00	+2.00	100.00

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URITIES

1987 Low Company Bid Ask Chg Vol P/E								1987 High Low Company Bid Ask Chg Vol P/E								1987 Low Company Bid Ask Chg Vol P/E																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling index compared with 1975 was down at 75.4 (day's range 75.3-75.5).		OTHER STERLING RATES	
Market rates for November 11			
	Range	Close	1 month
New York	1.7790-1.7800	1.7790-1.7800	0.50-0.53p
London	2.5410-2.5420	2.5410-2.5420	0.81-0.85p
Amstrd	3.3407-3.3595	3.3499-3.3542	1-1/4p
Frankfurt	6.92-6.94	6.92-6.94	1-1/4p
Copenhagen	11.4710-11.5580	11.4822-11.5095	9-20p
Stockholm	1.1179-1.1250	1.1211-1.1221	9-20p
Oslo	1.1179-1.1250	1.1211-1.1221	9-20p
Lisbon	260.775-262.45	260.775-262.45	35-35p
Madrid	199.71-200.78	199.71-200.78	116-123p
Geneva	2181.12-2201.06	2181.12-2201.06	15-22p
Paris	10.13465-11.30078	11.3485-11.3706	55-57c
Brussels	10.13465-11.30078	11.3485-11.3706	55-57c
Basle	20.8520-10.1371	20.8520-10.1371	1-1/2p
Frankfurt	20.8520-10.1371	20.8520-10.1371	1-1/2p
Stockholm	10.8585-10.7897	10.7852-10.8101	1-1/2p
Oslo	23.775-24.21	24.02-24.01	1-1/2p
London	2.4332-2.4511	2.4381-2.4511	1-1/4p
Zurich	2.4332-2.4511	2.4381-2.4511	1-1/4p

Dollar SPOT RATES	
	Rate
Ireland	1.5860-1.5875
Singapore	2.0420-2.0430
Malaysia	2.4940-2.4950
Australia	2.0420-2.0430
Canada	1.3160-1.3170
Japan	0.6000-0.6008
Norway	2.8200-2.8200
Denmark	6.4560-6.4650
Switzerland	7.6745-1.6750
Netherlands	1.3727-1.3737
France	1.8865-1.8885
Italy	1.355-1.355
Spain	165.00-165.00
Portugal	1232.0-1232.0
Belgium (com)	34.75-34.75
Hong Kong	7.8880-7.8900
South Africa	135.20-135.20
Argentina	112.00-112.00
Uruguay	11.76-11.76

Dollar BANK RATES	
	Rate
London	1.5860-1.5875
Singapore	2.0420-2.0430
Malaysia	2.4940-2.4950
Australia	2.0420-2.0430
Canada	1.3160-1.3170
Japan	0.6000-0.6008
Norway	2.8200-2.8200
Denmark	6.4560-6.4650
Switzerland	7.6745-1.6750
Netherlands	1.3727-1.3737
France	1.8865-1.8885
Italy	1.355-1.355
Spain	165.00-165.00
Portugal	1232.0-1232.0
Belgium (com)	34.75-34.75
Hong Kong	7.8880-7.8900
South Africa	135.20-135.20
Argentina	112.00-112.00
Uruguay	11.76-11.76

Sterling BANK RATES	
	Rate
London	1.5860-1.5875
Singapore	2.0420-2.0430
Malaysia	2.4940-2.4950
Australia	2.0420-2.0430
Canada	1.3160-1.3170
Japan	0.6000-0.6008
Norway	2.8200-2.8200
Denmark	6.4560-6.4650
Switzerland	7.6745-1.6750
Netherlands	1.3727-1.3737
France	1.8865-1.8885
Italy	1.355-1.355
Spain	165.00-165.00
Portugal	1232.0-1232.0
Belgium (com)	34.75-34.75
Hong Kong	7.8880-7.8900
South Africa	135.20-135.20
Argentina	112.00-112.00
Uruguay	11.76-11.76

Sterling FUTURE RATES	
	Rate
London	1.5860-1.5875
Singapore	2.0420-2.0430
Malaysia	2.4940-2.4950
Australia	2.0420-2.0430
Canada	1.3160-1.3170
Japan	0.6000-0.6008
Norway	2.8200-2.8200
Denmark	6.4560-6.4650
Switzerland	7.6745-1.6750
Netherlands	1.3727-1.3737
France	1.8865-1.8885
Italy	1.355-1.355
Spain	165.00-165.00
Portugal	1232.0-1232.0
Belgium (com)	34.75-34.75
Hong Kong	7.8880-7.8900
South Africa	135.20-135.20
Argentina	112.00-112.00

MONEY MARKETS

92	Base Rates %: Clearing Banks 9 Finance Hse 10%				
93	Discount Market Loans %				
94	Overnight High % Low 7% Week: Base 9%				
95	Treasury Bills (Discount %)				
96	Buying: 2 mth - 8 1/4 % 3 mth - 8 1/2 %				
97	Selling: 2 mth - 8 % 3 mth - 8 1/2 %				
98	Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)				
99	1 mth 9 1/2 % 3 mth 9 1/4 % 9 mth 9 1/2 % 12 mth 9 1/2 %				
00	1 mth 9 1/4 %				
01	Time Rate (Discount %)				
02	1 mth 8 1/2 % 2 mth 8 1/4 % 3 mth 8 1/2 %				
03	1 mth 8 1/4 %				
04	Interbank (%): Overnight: open 8 1/4 % close 7 1/4 %				
05	1 week: 8 1/2 % 1 mth: 8 1/4 % 3 mth: 8 1/2 %				
06	6 mth: 8 1/4 % 9 mth: 8 1/2 % 12 mth: 8 1/2 %				
07	Local Authority Deposits (%)				
08	2 year 5 1/4 % 7 year 5 1/4 % 8 1/2 %				
09	Local 3 1/2 % 6 mth: 3 1/2 % 12 mth: 3 1/2 %				
10	Local Authority Bonds (%)				
11	1 mth 8 1/4 % 2 mth 8 1/4 %				
12	6 mth 8 1/4 % 9 mth 8 1/4 % 12 mth 8 1/4 %				
13	Starring CDs (%)				
14	1 mth 7 1/4 % 3 mth 7 1/4 %				
15	6 mth 7 1/4 % 9 mth 7 1/4 % 12 mth 7 1/4 %				
16	Starring CDs (%)				
17	1 mth 6 3/4 % 3 mth 6 3/4 %				
18	6 mth 6 3/4 % 9 mth 6 3/4 % 12 mth 6 3/4 %				
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20	1 mth 6 3/4 % 3 mth 6 3/4 %				
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22	Starring CDs (%)				
23	1 mth 6 3/4 % 3 mth 6 3/4 %				
24	6 mth 6 3/4 % 9 mth 6 3/4 % 12 mth 6 3/4 %				
25	Starring CDs (%)				
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27	6 mth 6 3/4 % 9 mth 6 3/4 % 12 mth 6 3/4 %				
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39	6 mth 6 3/4 % 9 mth 6 3/4 % 12 mth 6 3/4 %				
40	Starring CDs (%)				
41	1 mth 6 3/4 % 3 mth 6 3/4 %				
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43	Starring CDs (%)				
44	1 mth 6 3/4 % 3 mth 6 3/4 %				
45	6 mth 6 3/4 % 9 mth 6 3/4 % 12 mth 6 3/4 %				
46	Starring CDs (%)				
47	1 mth 6 3/4 % 3 mth 6 3/4 %				
48	6 mth 6 3/4 % 9 mth 6 3/4 % 12 mth 6 3/4 %				
49	Starring CDs (%)				
50	1 mth 6 3/4 % 3 mth 6 3/4 %				
51	6 mth 6 3/4 % 9 mth 6 3/4 % 12 mth 6 3/4 %				
52	Starring CDs (%)				
53	1 mth 6 3/4 % 3 mth 6 3/4 %				
54	6 mth 6 3/4 % 9 mth 6 3/4 % 12 mth 6 3/4 %				
55	Starring CDs (%)				

Dollar CDs (%)	1 mth: 6.94-7.05	3 mth: 7.30-7.25	6 mth: 7.35-7.30
12 mth: 7.85-7.80			

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %				
Commodity	7 day	1 mth	3 mth	6 mth
Dollar:	8 1/4-8 1/2	8 1/4-8 1/2	7 3/4-7 3/4	7 1/2-7 1/2
Call 6 1/2-6 1/2				
Technic:	3 1/2-3 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2
Call 4-4 1/2				
French Franc:	11-10 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2	9 1/2-9 1/2
Call 9 1/2-9 1/2				
Swiss Franc:	14-13 1/2	12 1/2-11 1/2	13 1/2-13 1/2	13 1/2-13 1/2
Call 12-12 1/2				
Yen:	3 1/2-3 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2

ECGD	
Fixed Rate Swapping Excess Flows, Make-up-up to:	
October 30, 1987 - Agreed rates November 25, 1987 to:	

TRUSTS — GOLD —

150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES											
	Open	High	Low	Close	Vol		Open	High	Low	Close	Vol
Three Month Sterling						US Treasury Bond					
Dec 87	91.43	91.43	91.28	91.28	19942	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jan 88	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	6430	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Feb 88	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	1070	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Mar 88	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Apr 88	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
May 88	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jun 88	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jul 88	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Aug 88	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Sept 88	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Oct 88	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Nov 88	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Dec 88	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jan 89	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Feb 89	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Mar 89	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Apr 89	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
May 89	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jun 89	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jul 89	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Aug 89	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Sept 89	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Oct 89	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Nov 89	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Dec 89	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jan 90	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Feb 90	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Mar 90	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Apr 90	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
May 90	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jun 90	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jul 90	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Aug 90	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Sept 90	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Oct 90	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Nov 90	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Dec 90	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jan 91	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Feb 91	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Mar 91	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Apr 91	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
May 91	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jun 91	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jul 91	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Aug 91	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Sept 91	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Oct 91	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Nov 91	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Dec 91	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jan 92	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Feb 92	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Mar 92	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Apr 92	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
May 92	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jun 92	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jul 92	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Aug 92	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Sept 92	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Oct 92	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Nov 92	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Dec 92	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jan 93	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Feb 93	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Mar 93	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Apr 93	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
May 93	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jun 93	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jul 93	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Aug 93	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Sept 93	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Oct 93	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Nov 93	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Dec 93	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jan 94	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Feb 94	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Mar 94	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Apr 94	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
May 94	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jun 94	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jul 94	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Aug 94	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Sept 94	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Oct 94	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Nov 94	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Dec 94	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jan 95	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Feb 95	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Mar 95	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Apr 95	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
May 95	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jun 95	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jul 95	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Aug 95	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Sept 95	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Oct 95	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Nov 95	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Dec 95	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Jan 96	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Mar 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Feb 96	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Jun 88	123.06	123.17	122.95	123.04	3355
Mar 96	91.43	91.44	91.28	91.28	211	Dec 87	123.0				

COMMODITIES

[illegible]

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Elaine Sunderland: Emancipation goes to work in the boardroom

Challenging for the prizes in the former male club



Mrs Elaine Sunderland is a director of the executive search company, Alexander Hughes & Associates, and a former human resource director of Max Factor and Wilkinson Sword Consumer Products Group.

Women in Business or Women in Management can be two of the most emotive phrases used. They frequently induce reactions of overly "pro" or "anti" sentiments, rarely the general acceptance of Men in Business or Men in Management which, incidentally, are phrases seldom used when referring to the male gender.

The major difference between men and women in a business/industrial environment is that men accept appointments with the expectation of career progression, while women accept appointments with gratitude and the knowledge that they have to prove their worth in order to be considered for further promotion.

During the past 25 years of being a senior executive and company director in industries as diverse as pottery manufacture, textiles, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, household consumer products and executive search, I have seen the attitude to women in senior management and executive roles change considerably, both from the male acceptance of a woman colleague — albeit on occasions a reluctant one — to the expectancy and challenge of women themselves who today, more than ever before, have the educational qualifications, the commitment to career goals and the ability to combine home and family demands with the responsibilities of a high-powered job.

Social attitudes in the past were not always kindly disposed to working women. One used to hear men remark "I keep my wife at home. I don't let her go out to work" or, when explaining why the son should go to University and not the daughter, would say "As long as she can cook, sew and keep a house clean, she'll soon find a husband to keep her." Rather as one might talk of a person keeping a gun dog or a pair

of working ferrets.

Male colleagues could also be somewhat disconcerting. It was often suggested that unmarried women managers and executives were career women because they couldn't "get a man" or were "on the shelf". The married ones fended off remarks such as "obviously your husband's job isn't good enough to allow you to stay at home and start a family."

The thought that any woman could decide not to have a family or could possibly have children and continue to hold down a senior position was beyond comprehension. Some of the few who did were accused of neglecting their children: the employment of a nanny frequently evoked suggestions of "farming the children out". It was totally acceptable to stay at home and have a nanny — that was posh! The possibility of the executive mother's contribution to the family's economy being a necessity to their particular lifestyle, was never considered.

Companies also discriminated between men and women managers: benefit packages often had a "men only" label attached. Medical health assurance and pension schemes, available to men after one or two years' service, were available to women after 10 years'

service and then only to unmarried employees.

Married women, it was felt, should be taken care of by their husbands. Company cars, which are still considered one of the most emotive discussion points in the executive package today, were even more emotive when women managers first became eligible for this benefit.

Twenty years ago my first company car caused an uproar among male colleagues. Not only did I receive a car, but it was an executive Rover. One man remarked he wouldn't have minded so much if it had been a Mini! Grading schemes and policy manuals now outline the benefits for all, irrespective of the sex of the job holder.

Hotels, too, found it difficult to accept businesswomen. When booking rooms for business meetings, hotel porters would raise their eyebrows at the list of three or four gentlemen who would be attending for interviews at two hourly intervals.

One could be sure that at some time during the discussions a waiter, or man who looked like a hotel detective, would enter the room abruptly — when it was obvious that the occupants were in deep discussion, and would apologise profusely, muttering

loudly "...wrong room..."

A fellow director of mine was called Mr Smith. This caused great consternation on one occasion when we stayed in the same hotel while on a business trip. The receptionist apologised that we had not been given adjoining rooms and looked positively dejected on being informed that it was not necessary.

Head waiters also found it difficult to understand that a table booked in the name of Miss or Mrs meant the lady would be picking up the bill. There are still a few of these diehards around, although in the main hotels, restaurants and their staff today are well aware of, and cater for, the requirements of the businesswoman.

Male chauvinism is a much over-discussed subject. It does exist to some extent and, while we have two sexes, I don't see this ever completely disappearing: it will always be there in some form, not necessarily overtly. Where this is overt, it seems to apply to men who are insecure in their jobs: or feel that their manhood is in question by having a career woman as an equal.

With more co-education in schools, colleges and universities, young men and women working

Britain's first woman Major General. She is already an ADC to the Queen, Freeman of the City of London and a CBM. Equally, Anne Mueller, who had the distinction of rising to the top of the Civil Service as Second Permanent Secretary in the Cabinet Office, recently became the only woman member of four Second Permanent Secretaries in the Treasury.

Future entrepreneurs could come from the 3,078 women who this year graduated from the Open University, this being the first time since its establishment, that more women have graduated than men.

The Corporate Woman of today is highly qualified, with possibly a post-graduate MBA. She is an achievement-oriented, totally committed individual who combines all these attributes with a great deal of feminine sensitivity. Courage of their convictions is of paramount importance in their career aspirations.

No woman candidate should expect to be presented to a client by an executive search company or considered by a personnel director for a senior position just because she is female. Along with any male candidates, she must have the qualifications, the experience, the track record and the stamina for the job in question.

Should she succeed in being appointed, she will be expected to work as hard, if not harder than a successful male candidate, be aggressive (but not excessively so), be prepared to work longer hours and travel at the drop of a hat if the job demands. To be considered successful, women have to be seen to be more successful than their male counterparts.

Compared with the USA, the UK still has very few women

executives — "getting there" has not been an easy option. However, every day the appointment columns of the national newspapers have one and often more, names of women appointed to senior executive positions, company directorships and non-executive directorships. The accountability world is one to be watched closely: they have some very astute ladies with formidable qualifications and capabilities.

The National Consumer Council has appointed a woman as its new chairman and, a few months ago, a major business expansion fund announced the formation of a managing committee of six top women who will assess potential target companies.

There will never be a time when we shall see equal numbers of men and women in senior executive positions. Where in the past only a few were lucky enough to make the grade, the new generation will make a tremendous impact on the majority of management disciplines.

Consumer goods companies, whose products are widely used and their purchase influenced directly and indirectly by women, will benefit from the balanced view of a woman as a member of their boardrooms. These businesses have been male-dominated at a senior level in the past. The 1990s will see one, or perhaps two, chief executive officers of major companies emerge.

While the senior management potential of many women managers is grossly under-utilized, women themselves are taking action to rectify this situation. They are actively seeking promotion, changing their jobs where their career paths are blocked and, in general preparing themselves for jobs at the top. They will not find it easy. However they are, and will be, a force to be reckoned with.

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Take a step back from your problems and get ready for a leap forward in your career.

To arrange an early confidential appointment without obligation telephone your nearest office or send us your CV.

LONDON 01-580 6771
MANCHESTER 061-228 0069
BIRMINGHAM 021-643 8102
BRISTOL 0272 262367
GLASGOW 041-332 1502
BELFAST 0232 621824

CHUSID LANDER
35/37 Fitzroy Street, London W1P 5AF.

Terinex-Atlas

Terinex-Atlas is one of the leading U.K. manufacturers of Disposable film, foil and paper products for both domestic and catering use; 'Crowndale' doyleys and napkins, 'Look' roasting bags, and 'Bakewell' baking parchment are part of our extensive range together with many well-known private label brands.

Due to continued expansion we are now seeking:

EXPORT DIRECTOR Location: Bedford Package: c. £22,000
An experienced sales and marketing professional with good export experience in a related field including the selection, appointment and motivation of good distributors, to take control of the Company's substantial export operations. He or she will be responsible for our continued growth and profitability in this field and will need the energy and ability to directly manage one area while controlling the activities of his colleagues. We won a Queen's Award for Exports in 1974 and it is time we won another.

2 MARKETING MANAGERS Location: One Watlington one Bedford Package: c.£15-18,000
Two young and energetic professionals with successful experience of repeat purchase products for retail or catering markets, each to be responsible for the profitable marketing of the product range of the factory at which they are based, including profit planning and control, product and packaging development, promotion, sales motivation. While direct experience of related products would be useful this is less important than an intelligent and energetic approach to creating profitable growth.

QUALITY & MATERIALS CONTROLLER Location: Watlington Salary: c. £16,000
A young person of graduate or similar level to organise and develop quality control and materials control within the factory. Candidates must be numerate, career oriented and have the ability to get on with the job; previous quality control experience, although not necessarily in a related environment, would be very useful.

All above positions offer real career opportunities in a friendly and growing private company. For full job descriptions and an application form call Betty Underwood on London (01) 527 3361 or Sandy Hall on Bedford (0234) 64411.

DIRECTOR OF COMMERCIAL Property Development

This Directorship offers a rewarding opportunity to spearhead a sizeable property development activity extending to every sector of the commercial market. Reporting to The Managing Director, the brief is all encompassing covering initial acquisition, development or refurbishment and disposal, either by lease or sale. Based close to London, you will be joining the board of a well respected and established company, that is substantially funded, professionally managed and part of a major 'blue chip' organisation. Current developments include shopping centres, offices, superstores, warehouses, factories and leisure complexes. Sites are predominantly in The South, in and around London out to the M25 and the larger conurbations accessible to motorways. With full P & L responsibility for this activity, the successful candidate will require considerable commercial flair and experience in analysing the viability of schemes at outline stage. These skills are key requirements, together with an impressive record of profitably marketing sites to be developed. In addition to those being built on a speculative basis. Preferably qualified, you are unlikely to have sufficient senior management experience if aged under 35 and currently earning less than £30,000 p.a. Our client expects to discuss and agree a rewards package, set to attract a high calibre candidate who has the proven ability to successfully continue the expansion of this business. Candidate identities will not be disclosed without prior consent. For an initial confidential discussion, please contact Roger Lilley, the partner advising our client, either TODAY on 0784-38266 or in the evening between 5.30-8pm on 0836-222764. Alternatively you can write to him providing full career details, to the address given below.

Decher Holt,
International Management Recruitment,
Runnymede Mithouse, Runnymede Road,
Egham, Surrey TW20 9BQ.

DECHER & ROLI
International Management Recruitment

Personal Pension Plans

Can you administer a new initiative?

Yorkshire To £16,000 + financial sector benefits

Our client is instantly recognisable in today's competitive world of Financial Services... with a high corporate profile achieved through product innovation and a creative and progressive approach to marketing.

A range of attractive Personal Pension Plans is about to be launched and your brief will be to specify the necessary control systems, to advise on the complexities of current legislation and for liaison with the Inland Revenue and the DHSS. In addition, you will work closely with Marketing in developing the product range.

Probably in your 30's, you will be educated to 'A' level standard with a relevant professional qualification. A minimum of five years' experience in the administration of a substantial pension fund and/or annuities is essential. Alternatively, you may be working currently for a major Pensions Broker. A detailed knowledge of current pensions legislation is a prerequisite.

Salary will reflect the range and depth of your experience. The attractive benefits package will include a subsidised mortgage, BUPA and relocation assistance, where appropriate, to a scenic Yorkshire location.

Please write with full details. These will be forwarded direct to our client. List separately any companies to whom your application should not be sent. A.L. Brown, ref ALB/01/116.

MSL Advertising, Oak House, Park Lane, Leeds LS3 1EL.
Offices in Europe, the Americas, Australasia and Asia Pacific.

MSL Advertising

Senior Sales Engineer

... for Test and Measurement Electronics

Gould Electronics is one of the world's leading suppliers of test and measurement instruments, with a product range which includes Digital oscilloscopes, Logic Analyzers and Chart Recorder Systems.

We have an opportunity for an experienced Field Sales Engineer to take responsibility for a territory within the Southern Home Counties.

Probably aged late 20's and educated to Degree level, you will need to be results orientated and have a successful track record of selling electronic test and measurement equipment.

As well as an excellent basic salary, the remuneration package includes a first class commission scheme, 25 days holiday, life assurance scheme and relocation assistance where appropriate.

Interested? - Then please write with full c.v. including current salary, to Gary Parker, Gould Electronics Ltd., Instrument Systems Division, Roebuck Road, Hainault, Essex IG6 3UE or telephone 01-500-1000 for an application form.

GOULD Electronics

SALES EXECUTIVE (HOME COUNTIES)

Required to market and sell our time management system "THE DORSET DRIVER"

For a copy of the job specification, contact
IRENE INNES, THE DORSET MANAGEMENT CENTRE, LTD., 2 Highlands, Rowlands Hill, Wimborne, Dorset. BH21 2QS. (0202) 684277

MARKETING EXECUTIVES CHALLENGING OPPORTUNITIES

Two highly motivated young people are sought to join a small but expanding market development team. Together with the other team members, their responsibilities will be to identify and develop markets for hot clip galvanising in construction and other industries using fabricated steelwork in the U.K.

Ideally we are seeking recent graduates: one with a qualification in Business Studies/Marketing and an interest in industrial and technical matters, and the other a graduate in Materials Science or Engineering with the interest and ability to develop marketing skills.

Both candidates need to be able to assimilate new ideas rapidly and to communicate technical and economic information in a numerate and articulate manner to designers and specifiers at managerial level.

A competitive starting salary is envisaged, with advancement in responsibility and reward to match performance.

Other benefits include BUPA and non-contributory pension schemes. Some travel will be necessary.

Please apply in writing with CV and salary expectation to:

Mr F.D. Ward Chief Executive, ZINC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 34 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AJ.

MARSHALL-TUFFLEX

MARSHALL-TUFFLEX, one of the leading UK manufacturers of UPVC electrical systems, selling and distributing through the electrical wholesale trade to contractors, local authorities and other specifiers, has enjoyed significant growth in its range of products over the past few years and is now seeking an

ASSISTANT NATIONAL SALES MANAGER.

The successful candidate will have had previous sales experience in a managerial capacity, preferably within the electrical industry. The post will involve assisting the National Sales Manager in all aspects, including acting as a bridgehead between head office and the entire field sales operation, monitoring the objectives of the sales force and ensuring that targets are achieved, conducting market analyses/research, developing and maintaining customer contacts etc. An opportunity exists for promotion.

The post will be based in Hastings, East Sussex, with a salary and all the fringe benefits appropriate to such a position with a leading company on the south coast. Relocation expenses will also be payable.

Please send brief CV in the first instance to:

Dr R Goodberry, Director, Sales & Marketing, Marshall-Tufflex, Ponswood, Hastings, East Sussex TN34 1YJ.



**TSB ENGLAND & WALES PLC
 MANAGEMENT SERVICES
 PROJECT ENGINEER - BUILDING
 SERVICES - MILTON KEYNES**

Salary circa £15,500

TSB England & Wales PLC Management Services have an opportunity for a Project Engineer at its Milton Keynes Centre.

Applicants must have relevant experience of installations which include air conditioning, diesel generators, UPS systems, HV and LV switchgear, MA sets and Building Management Systems and possess at least HNC in Mechanical Engineering or an equivalent Environmental Services qualification. Candidates must also possess man management and administrative skills and be able to prepare detailed technical/financial reports for management approval.

The salary is supported by an attractive range of benefits including relocation assistance where necessary, South East allowance, low cost mortgage and non-contributory pension scheme.

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Building Services Manager for the organisation of Project/Development works and should have building services design experience, preferably with a mechanical services bias.

Applications in writing accompanied by a full CV should be made by Monday 16 November 1987 to:

G.R. Horsfall Esq. Brian Ford Partnership,
 Albion House, 64 Vicar Lane, Bradford BD1 5AH
 Tel: 0274 392521

**McKENNA & Co
 Librarian
 Enquiries & Training
 (Part-time: 20 hours per week)**

Enthusiastic librarian required to manage a busy enquiries service in the main library of a large expanding law firm. The successful applicant will also be expected to exercise overall supervision of seminar and course bookings procedures and relevant budgets (with secretarial assistance) and will also participate in maintenance of the Information System.

Applicants should be Chartered or Qualified Librarians, preferably with some experience of library work in a legal context, and capable of working under pressure.

Attractive salary and usual benefits associated with working for a large progressive law firm.

Applications with CV to:

John Miller, Manager Information Services, McKenna & Co.,
 Inveresk House, 1 Aldwych, London WC2R 0HF
 Telephone 01-836 2442 (ext. 2209)

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TRAINING IN MILAN

We need people to run our Milan based courses for Italian Executives, helping them to improve their communication skills in English. You should be a good communicator yourself and able to bring this out in other people. The job calls for the ability to motivate groups of successful and demanding business people, and to take responsibility for their development during the course. You must be able to work independently. Candidates can be graduates in any discipline but must have at least 2 years industrial or commercial experience.

Starting salary approximately £13.5 K pa rising to £14 K+ in the first year with 10 weeks holiday and other benefits.

Please send full c.v with telephone contact number to:

Mr Oliver Hibbert
 (Director),
 Canning SRL,
 Via San Remo 9,
 20133 Milan
 Italy.

**A CAREER
 CHALLENGE**

FPS (Management) Ltd

We have an opening for 4/5 ambitious, career-minded individuals, aged 23+, in the exciting world of finance and investment. Essentials are self-motivation, application to hard work, and the ability to absorb new ideas rapidly in wide-ranging fields, including Taxation, Investment, Insurance, Mortgages and Pensions.

Financially, this is a highly rewarding opportunity with excellent promotion prospects due to our aggressive expansion programme over the next six months.

If you feel that this is your kind of career, and you want to work at our "City Branch" in the heart of the country's financial centre, please ring:

FPS HUGH JORY on 01-283 8040
 FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES
 186/190 Bishopsgate,
 London EC2M 4NL



TRAVEL CONSULTANTS

£10,000+ p.a. after 12 months

Due to rapid expansion in our Long Haul Department, we are looking for dynamic and hard working people to join our busy team of 80 specialised staff.

If you are well travelled or have previous travel agency experience, with an aptitude for selling and are looking for a rewarding career in a go-ahead environment, we could be the Company for you.

Drop me a line with C.V. to:

Diane Brandon,
 Trailfinders
 42-48 Earls Court Road, London W8 6EJ

**WESTMINSTER
 CATHEDRAL**

A vacancy for a Bass
 The Master of Music,
 42, Francis Street, London SW1P 1QW

NEGOTIATOR

required for busy lettings dept. of Chelsea estate agent. The ideal applicant will be aged between 20-25 yrs, enthusiastic, have clean driving licence, and pref. some experience and basic typing skills. Salary package circa £10,000, A.N.E.
 For further details, please contact:
 Miss E Gurney, Gascoigne-Pees,
 54-56 Lower Sloane Street, SW1.
 Tel: 01 730 8682

**Assistant
 Marketing
 Manager
 Chemicals**

An opportunity has arisen to join the London headquarters of the world's leading multinational producer of borates and associated boron chemicals. Borax Holdings, a member of the RTZ Group is seeking a high calibre graduate for the key post of Assistant Marketing Manager in the European Department. Reporting to the European Manager and working within a young and dynamic team, the successful candidate will be responsible for the co-ordination of Group marketing strategy within the whole of Europe and for a substantial sales turnover through a network of subsidiary companies and agents. Possessing considerable personal skills and able to communicate effectively and sensitively with contacts at all levels of industry the successful applicant will probably be in his or her early thirties with about seven years international experience in the chemicals industry and with fluency in at least one major European language. He or she must have considerable potential to develop within the Borax Group.



Details of the position and an application form may be obtained from Mr P.J. Walker, Personnel Manager, Borax Holdings Limited, Borax House, Carlisle Place, London SW1P 1HT. Tel No: 01-834 9070.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR
 VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS
 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS**

£9265 - £11565 including London Weighting

The National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ) wishes to appoint more Administrative Officers to its headquarters in Euston, Central London.

If you are successful, you will work closely with NCVQ's Development staff on a variety of duties associated with the development of vocational qualifications and their standards.

You will need to have a clear, confident use of verbal and written English, and be able to assimilate and work with technical terminology. You must be able to establish sound working relationships with senior representatives from a wide range of industrial, commercial, training, professional and government organisations, as well as your colleagues in NCVQ.

Ideally, you should be aged between 22-28 and should be a graduate, with an interest in vocational education and training.

INTERESTED? Then send your CV, with a short covering letter saying how you meet the requirements to:

Ann Orr, NCVQ, 222 Euston Road, LONDON NW1 2BZ
 by 4 December 1987.

**A FEW POINTS ABOUT
 YOUR CAREER**

Do you feel that you're not realising your full potential in your present job? Perhaps the following points will make it worth considering joining us in an exciting field where merit is rewarded in the following ways:

- ★ The chance to take full control of your career path.
- ★ Immense job satisfaction.
- ★ Endless opportunities to increase earnings beyond £15,000 in your first year.
- ★ On-going training to keep you on top of market trends.
- ★ All the benefits of being a member of a highly professional sales team.
- ★ Career structure leading to branch management, area management and beyond.
- ★ A secure future with a successful and constantly expanding finance group.

If you're over 21 and possess the integrity, initiative and personality we seek, your career could be about to take off in a really big way.

So phone us now and find out more about the kind of career you could have in the expanding field of financial planning.

Call 01-436 4976/8511 or 01-734 8786

MARKETING DIRECTOR

£35,000 + Company Car + Substantial Benefits Package

A growing and diversifying publishing company is seeking a hands-on Marketing Director to identify and take advantage of new opportunities. The company sells a booklet nationwide on a door to door basis to one million registered subscribers. The position offers substantial scope for improvement in salary and bonuses, commensurate with performance. It is anticipated that the successful applicant will:

- ★ be in their mid-thirties
- ★ demonstrate a successful track record in brand marketing.
- ★ be able to manage a highly accountable advertising budget.
- ★ conceive, implement and control marketing strategy.
- ★ aggressively manage and creatively utilise the database (a basic understanding of computer systems and their application will be helpful but not essential).
- ★ identify opportunities in the market for the launching of spin-off products.
- ★ be able to inspire, motivate and accept responsibility for decisions.
- ★ be qualified to degree standard.

Applications, with c.v. attached, must be received by Friday 20 November and should be marked for the attention of A.K.W. Douglas, Managing Director, Newhall Publications 87 Ltd, Newhall Lane, Hoylake, Wirral, Merseyside L47 4BQ.

**ASSISTANT
 ACCOUNTANT**

Leading international record company has an interesting opportunity for a bright, young and enthusiastic part qualified person to further their management accounting and computer skills in a major commercial environment. Candidates with strong, proven micro-computer experience/knowledge including the ability to design financial models via computer software are invited to apply. You will receive an attractive salary plus LVs, Christmas bonus, STL 5 weeks holiday and pension scheme. Please submit a full cv to:
 Sally IML, Personnel,
 Decca International,
 1 Redbury Road,
 London W14 0DL.



SALES DIRECTOR DESIGNATE

Quality Print Sales

This is an exciting opportunity to join an expanding London printer, in an executive position, enabling you to take a leading role in the direction and future growth of the company.

With considerable capital investment in the most up-to-date sheet-fed presses and bindery equipment, our client is successfully satisfying a blue chip customer base, through the production of top quality print, allied to service. Situated south of the river close to the City of London, you will be operating from the company's main works, offering access to the major corporate headquarters and print buyers within the region.

Reporting to the Sales Director you will be responsible for the continued expansion of the company's client portfolio by identifying, initiating and developing customer contacts. You will presently be

selling print to an established customer base and be able to demonstrate a significant track record in the industry. Teamwork is essential to the success of the jobholder as senior company personnel are required to assist throughout the various departments, by controlling and managing the company. A considerable salary and benefits package including company car will be available to the ideal candidate. Remuneration will not be a limiting factor in attracting the highest calibre personnel.

For an initial discussion candidates can telephone Clive Roberts on 0784-38266 today between 11am and 5pm or 0784-34377 during normal working hours or write, providing full career details to: Decher Roli, International Management Recruitment, Runnymede Malthouse, Runnymede Rd, Egham, Surrey TW20 9BQ.

DECHER □ ROLI
 International Management Recruitment

SPECIFICATION SALES

c.£25,000+Car

The Contract Division of Moben, (a UK leader in the production of fitted kitchens) has built up an established market. We are now set for a new and exciting phase of expansion, with a programme involving multi-million pound investment in people, premises and production. Further recruitment of more professional sales people dedicated to our success (and their own) is critical in this expansion process.

25-45 you will have a background in specification sales, preferably dealing with the building industry or an allied area, to give you the winning combination of knowledge, experience and professionalism.

Interested applicants (male/female) should write with full career details to: John Collins, Recruitment Manager, Moben Contract Division, Alpine House, Honeywell Lane, Kingsbury, London NW9 9RU.



The prospects for sales success and career development are second to none: our plans for rapid growth well into the 1990's include you.

In addition to the outstanding sales and career prospects, we can offer you a basic salary of c. £15,000, with the opportunity to earn double that with commission earnings.

The initial openings are in the South East, the South West and the Midlands with an anticipated starting date of January 1988.

**MULTI-MILLION POUND INVESTMENT,
 A PRESTIGIOUS PRODUCT RANGE AND DEDICATED
 COMMITMENT TO THE FUTURE**

MOBEN

CONTRACT DIVISION

MANAGING GROWTH

Central London

£30K neg

Our client is the long-established market leader in a specialist artistic field of the construction industry. Approximately 60% of the profitable turnover is overseas, and the company has received The Queen's Award For Export Achievement.

We seek a financially-orientated Managing Director to share with the Chairman the overall direction and diversification of the company, in addition to being functionally responsible for financial management, production and administration. He or she will be an accountant (probably chartered) with the presence and business skills to represent the company at the highest levels and also the attention to detail necessary in a small company. Age 35-50.

3i Consultants Ltd
 Human Resources

Salary negotiable around £30K. Car, Pension. Other appropriate benefits.

For further details and an application form please telephone Windsor (0753) 867175 (24 hrs) or write with full details to: David Mackintosh, Director - Human Resources, 3i Consultants Ltd, 8 High Street, Windsor, Berks SL4 1LD quoting ref: DM/715.

3i A WEALTH OF EXPERIENCE

**FIELD SALES ENGINEER
 S.E. ENGLAND**

ENDRESS & HAUSER LTD are market leaders in the manufacture of level flow and analytical instrumentation serving a diverse range of process industries.

We are currently seeking a self-motivated, hard working sales engineer to cover South East England. Ideally educated to HNC/HND Elec/Electronic Engineering, and with previous selling experience to process industries in particular the chemical, brewing, food and pharmaceutical. Knowledge of instrumentation would be beneficial although extensive product training will be given to the successful candidate.

We offer excellent conditions of employment including a high basic salary, commission, company car, free life insurance, contributory pension scheme and 4 weeks holiday. Your expected earnings in the first year could be up to £16,000.

If you match the requirements of the job described above, are ambitious and can display a positive enthusiastic attitude, we want to hear from you now. In return we can offer a rewarding and challenging career. To the first instance please forward a full c.v. to: Hilda Summersgill, Personnel Manager.

ENDRESS & HAUSER
 LIMITED

Ledson Road
 Manchester M23 9FH
 or phone for an application form on 061 945 2878



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PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO SALES & MARKETING DIRECTOR IN THE PRIVATE HEALTH CARE SECTOR

The full time position includes direct selling and promotional work in and around the London area in addition to PA duties, and therefore requires a car owner. The candidate should have a nursing, with preferably midwifery, background in addition to an energetic and enthusiastic approach to private medical service sales. If you are between 25 and 35 years of age and wish to apply for this challenging yet interesting position with a young and growing organisation, then please contact Rosemary Neal in personnel together with your full CV at: Heartscreen Ltd, Administrative Offices, Suite 500, Chesham House, 150 Regent Street, London, W1B 5FA.

**CONSULTANTS FOR
 INDONESIA**

CIRCA £60K TAX FREE

Our client provides comprehensive offshore investment advice to overseas investors. Due to expansion the Indonesian Office requires four self motivated individuals to promote the company's services. Minimum qualifications are a degree. Full training, high basic and commission and free accommodation. Telephone Steven Lee at Smart Country Recruitment Consultants on 01-580 3102.

JAPANESE

Japan Recruitment specializes in the selection of Japanese-speaking personnel at all levels. We have a diverse client base covering the major financial, commercial and industrial sectors. For further details of our services please contact Kate Ferguson or Surinder Bains, Japan Recruitment, 5 Sherwood Street, London W1 (Tel: 01-734 4421/2)

**RESIDENTIAL LETTINGS
 MANAGER**

Are you a fed up Rentals Negotiator? Wonderful opportunity to run your own rapidly expanding department. Excellent salary. If you are experienced, self motivated and ambitious call us now on:

223 5151

FRENCH RIVIERA

A limited number of vacancies of a clerical nature occur in a research team on the Côte d'Azur as well as the south coast of England. Some speed at figurework essential. For initial appointment write BOX A40

ART SALES

Picture consultancy dealing with designers and business requires dynamic, preferably experienced person with good colour sense to join the team. Telephone 01 381 8655.

01-481 4481

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

CAREER COUNSELLOR

LONDON BASED. £18,000 + BONUS

A leading Career Counselling Organisation working only for corporate clients throughout the UK have, due to ambitious yet well controlled and realistic expansion plans, identified the need for a full-time Career Counsellor to establish and develop career counselling in London. The successful applicant will be expected to enhance their well deserved reputation for professionalism within the field of outplacement and re-employment.

This role will suit a presentable, confident and articulate graduate with well-honed skills in diplomacy and management. Career to date should show over 10 years experience in a number of different working environments including at least 1 multinational, preferably at line management level. An understanding and sympathetic nature are as important as the ability to learn quickly and be adaptable to change.

Full training will be given in all aspects of the organisation's activities. The remuneration package on offer will include a high basic and an unlimited bonus scheme. In the first instance send your CV marked clearly ref TC2 to our Recruitment Advisors, Grove Personnel, at 6 Chapel St, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3UH.

GROVE

PROPERTY DIRECTOR

Could you run your own business but haven't had the opportunity?

Entrepreneurs can succeed in our young, aggressive management team which pioneered development in London Docklands, continues to expand internationally and is looking to set up a new headquarters outside London.

Apply with full c.v. to:
The Chief Executive
Wiggins Property Group plc Ensign House
Admiralty Way South Quay London E14 9RN



ASSISTANT TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

Of small well-established International Transport firm based W. London area serving specialised clientele in England and France.

New position being created for bright, active person, 30/40, to understudy Owner-Founder (55 & overwhelmed) & take responsibility for various new projects. Generous salary neg. (start around 16-18K) according to skills. Previous exp. Haulage (CPC?). Male staff supervision & French would be an advantage. Sense of humour essential! Handwritten letter & CV + phone number to BOX 374.

HYDON HILL

West Surrey's Leonard Cheshire Foundation Home for Severely Physically Disabled People.

HEAD OF HOME

Applications are invited from persons whose previous experience suggests that they have marked characteristics of unobtrusive leadership, human understanding and considerable administrative and business management ability.

Candidates should be between 35 and 55 years. Previous experience in social service type of work could be an advantage but this is not essential. The Selection Committee will attach greater importance to the character, adaptability and background of the candidates and the degree of success they have achieved in their past career. Salary will be in the region of £14,000 subject to experience and negotiation.

It is preferable, but not essential, that the successful candidate lives in the modern 3 bedroomed bungalow in the grounds at a subsidised rental. This position becomes available in April 1988.

Closing date for applications Friday 4th December 1987.

Please write for the job description and application form to:
The Head of Home, Hydon Hill Cheshire Home,
Clockham Lane, Godalming, Surrey, GU8 4BA,
marking your envelope HCH.

ADVERTISING SALES ON TARGET EARNINGS £40K PA

The launch of a series of major international titles has created opportunities for effective ambitious sales people. If you are able to talk to senior executives in a professional and convincing manner, then we would like to talk to you. There are likely to be early management opportunities for the most successful applicants. In the first instance please call David Conway or Ben Crocker on 240 1515.

AMBITIOUS and enthusiastic young person required by fast growing international business information and services Group to work in a Department responsible for the sales and promotion of our range of products and services. The successful applicant will be given a full and comprehensive training programme. The Company is based in the City of London. Applications should be sent to: Mr. A. J. Richards, HR, International Group Ltd, 61 City Road, London EC1Y 1BB.

GRADUATES short term contracts marketing/research. Possibility of longer term work. Pleasant surroundings. SW6. Call 01 385 1230.

CV SERVICE based on telephone or personal interview. 21+ preferred. Phone 0845 72209.

GERMAN speaking sh rep and chafet person for this position. Tel 0474 610000 01-602-6220.

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GERMAN speaking sh rep and chafet person for this position. Tel 0474 610000 01-602-6220.

ASSISTANT CHIEF SCIENTIST EARTH AND MARINE SCIENCES

Based at NCC's Peterborough Headquarters, you will be responsible for the management and co-ordination of the earth science, marine, pollution, monitoring and scientific data handling branches of the Chief Scientist Directorate. You will also be required to represent the NCC in liaison with a wide range of governmental and non-governmental agencies.

You must have an honours science degree, an in-depth knowledge of a relevant scientific discipline - including the earth sciences - and have a proven record of research. You should preferably also have a research degree. Experience of planning and managing research programmes and managerial, administrative and communication skills are also necessary.

Salary £18,785-£25,335 according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 27 November 1987) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 408551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or telex 859399 CSCOMM G. Please quote ref: S/7357.

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Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunities Employer welcoming applications from all sections of the community.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES

£30,125-£33,138 per annum (Second Advertisement)

Since this post was first advertised in August it has been agreed that as well as acting in general support of the Director of Social Services the Deputy Director will have line responsibility for the management of service delivery across the board.

Applicants must have Social Services qualifications, be highly motivated and be able to demonstrate strong effective leadership qualities backed up by a proven record in management at a senior level within the Social Services field.

Lancashire Social Services department comprises some 10,000 staff servicing a population of over 1,300,000 with a net budget of over £80m per annum. Lancashire aims to develop progressive services to meet the challenges of the future and the deputy Director will make a full contribution to the formulation and implementation of new policy.

The Director of Social Services Tom Foster will welcome informal enquiries on Preston (0772) 264390. Further details and application form are obtainable from the Chief Executive/Clerk (Ref 51/JMM) P.O. Box 78, County Hall, Preston PR1 8XJ. Tel: (0772) 263587.

Closing date 3rd December 1987.

COMMERCIAL MANAGER

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Preferred age range is 30 - 40 with good academic qualifications, familiarity with computerised systems and applications essential. We offer an extremely competitive remuneration package with the opportunity to benefit from our continued growth.

Please address your application to the Consultant, Dr. P.J. Reilly, marking the envelope confidential.



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to review, analyze, summarize, and translate its own programming from the Russian and Russian languages into English.

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Please submit your written application to: RFE/RL, Inc., Personalabteilung Oettingenstr. 67, 8000 München 22

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Please reply to Margaret Hendry Roman House, Wood Street, London EC2Y 5BA. 01 638 5191

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Details from: The Master of Music, 42, Francis Street, London SW1P 1QW

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Age 25-35 and interested? Telephone Michele Lines, Director LSL Recruitment, today on 0279-726394 (Until 10pm) OR 01-493-7055 (Office hours).

LSL Recruitment Sandbrook House 2-5 Old Bond Street Mayfair, London W1X 3TB

AT A CAREER CROSSROADS? London & The Home Counties

Hill Samuel Investment Services is seeking executives, aged 25 to 50 and with experience in industry, commerce or the professions, to become Personal Financial Advisers. All necessary training and support (including office facilities) will be given to enable you to promote the renowned range of Hill Samuel personal financial products and services.

Contact Mike Benton, Divisional Manager on 01-404 0681 (quoting ref T/MB) or send full CV to Hill Samuel Investment Services, 2nd Floor, International Buildings, 71 Kingsway, London WC2B 6AX

ENGINEERING

PURA Foods Group

As part of Acas & Hutcheson PLC, we are one of the largest producers of edible oils and fats in the U.K. We intend to maintain substantial growth at our London Docklands site and are seeking:

PROJECT ENGINEERS - aged between 25 and 40 qualified to B.Sc. Mechanical Engineering or Chemical Engineering and with at least 5 years experience in industry.

We are looking for people to take an active role in the design and co-ordination of projects involving existing plant and new capital ventures, including energy recovery, efficient handling and filling and packing machinery. Previous experience in project management is essential.

Preference will be given to those applicants with relevant experience in the refining/packing of edible oils.

A salary package of up to £17k, depending upon age and experience, also includes company car and pension. Exceptional candidates could expect an even more generous offer.

Applications are invited from those people who feel they meet the above requirements and who wish to develop a career with a company committed to growth and new technology. Please apply with full CV and a covering letter stating how you meet our requirements to:

Mr. S.C. Turner Personnel Manager Pura Foods Ltd Orchard Place, Poplar London E14 0JH



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Application details and information pack are available from Mr R.C. Edwards, County Personnel Officer, Buckinghamshire County Council, County Hall, Aylesbury, HP20 1UA. Telephone 0296-395000 ext. 2991. Applicants may also telephone Mr Edwards for further information.

Closing Date: 3rd December 1987.



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A TRADE AND COMMERCIAL WINDOW MANAGER

is therefore required to cover all aspects of the selling of trade and commercial windows, including installation. The successful candidate is probably already operating within a commercial window environment.

The post will be based in Hastings, East Sussex, with a salary and fringe benefits appropriate to such a position with a leading window company pleasantly situated on the south coast. Relocation expenses will also be payable.

Please send brief C.V. in the first instance to:

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Director Sales & Marketing
Marshall-Tufflex,
Ponswood,
Hastings,
East Sussex. TN34 1YJ.



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Administrative duties will include the guidance and support of a national network of c. 1,000 volunteers and services to innovative projects to further the charity's objectives.

Applicants should be motivated, committed and have some experience of voluntary work with young people.

Starting salary about £18,000.

Please write in confidence, with full career details, by 30th November 1987 to:-

The Director,
The Royal Jubilee and Prince's Trusts,
3 Bedford Row,
London WC1R 4BA

Further information about the post is available from the above address on request.

AT A CAREER CROSSROADS? London & The Home Counties

Hill Samuel Investment Services is seeking executives, aged 25 to 50 and with experience in industry, commerce or the professions, to become Personal Financial Advisers. All necessary training and support (including office facilities) will be given to enable you to promote the renowned range of Hill Samuel personal financial products and services.

Contact Mike Benton, Divisional Manager on 01-404 0681 (quoting ref T/MB) or send full CV to Hill Samuel Investment Services, 2nd Floor, International Buildings, 71 Kingsway, London WC2B 6AX

ENGINEERING



As part of Acas & Hutcheson PLC, we are one of the largest producers of edible oils and fats in the U.K. We intend to maintain substantial growth at our London Docklands site and are seeking:

PROJECT ENGINEERS - aged between 25 and 40 qualified to B.Sc. Mechanical Engineering or Chemical Engineering and with at least 5 years experience in industry.

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Applications are invited from those people who feel they meet the above requirements and who wish to develop a career with a company committed to growth and new technology. Please apply with full CV and a covering letter stating how you meet our requirements to:

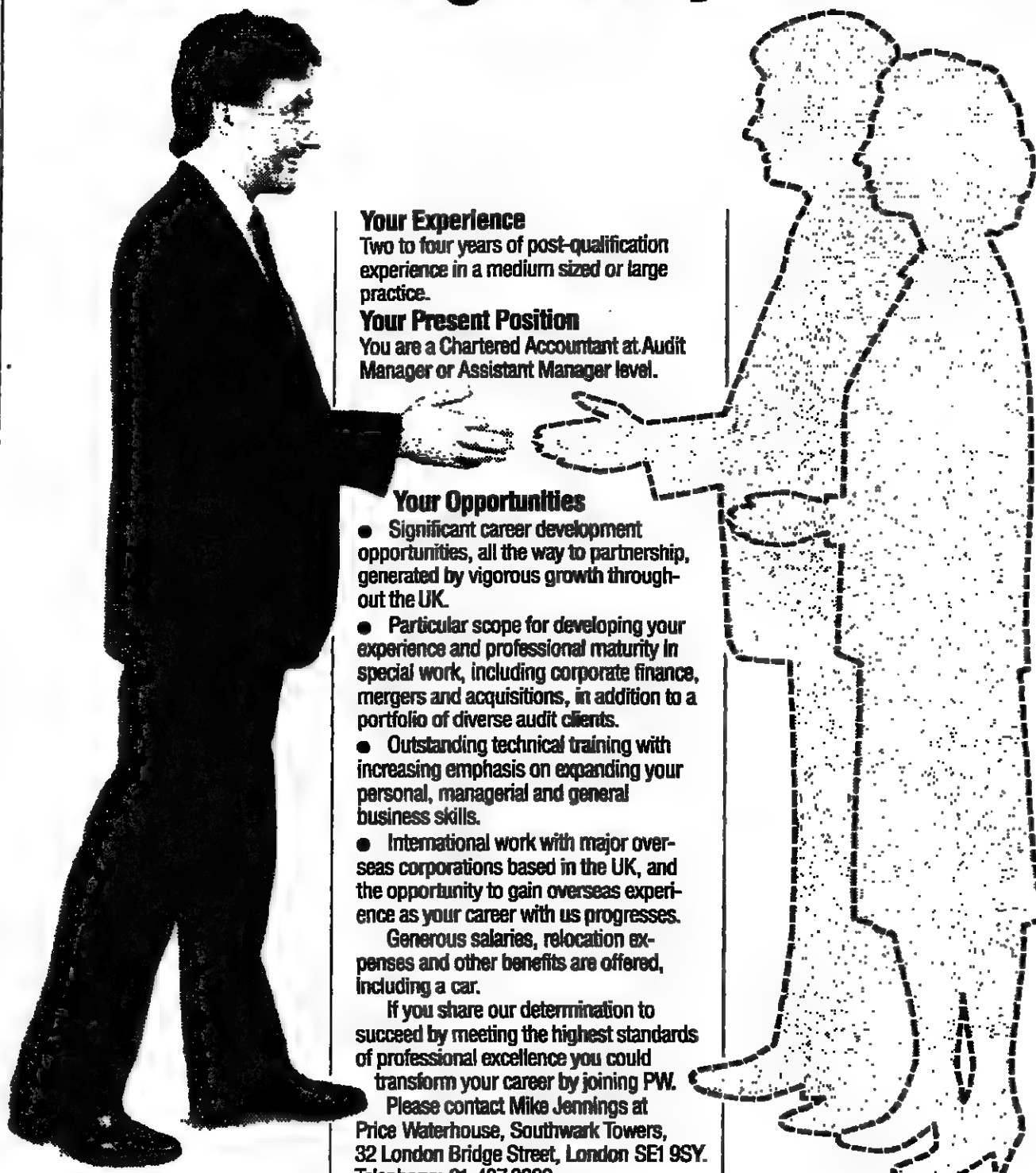
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BANKING & ACCOUNTANCY

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Previous City experience would be useful but is not essential. However, the successful candidate must be capable of understanding thoroughly recent legislation affecting the securities industry, in particular the rules of The Securities Association.

An attractive compensation and benefits package is offered together with an excellent opportunity to gain valuable experience in the Financial Services sector of the economy.

Please write enclosing a full CV to Alastair Wood, Personnel Department, Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd, 17 Goddard Street, London EC4V 5BD.

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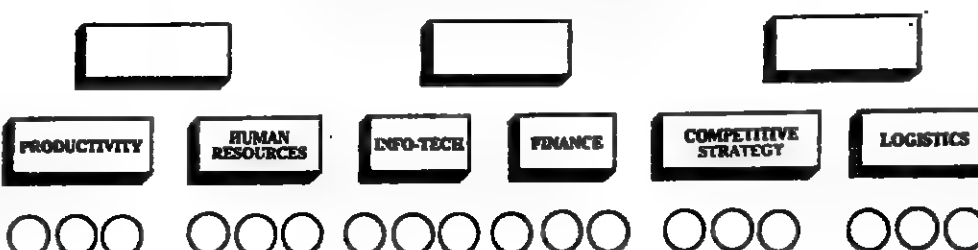
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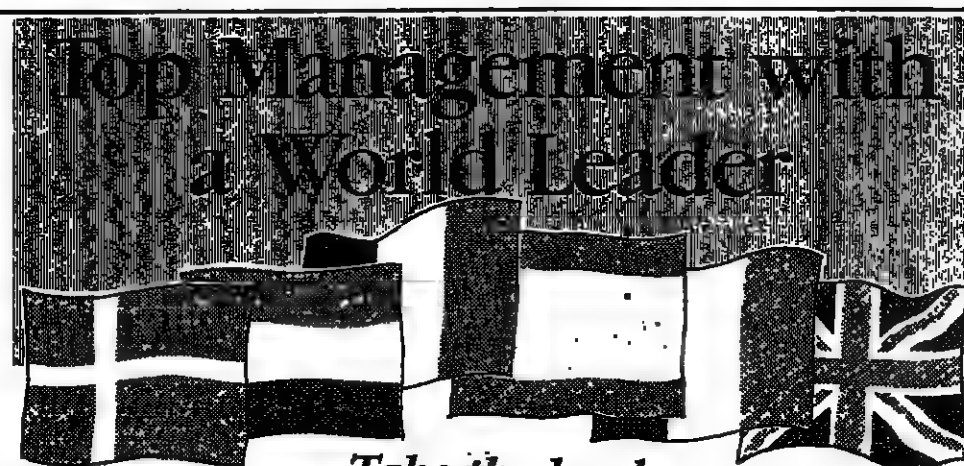
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If you would like to contribute to our growth contact D McGlynn, Managing Director,

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Ladbroke since expanding into Europe in 1962 have developed into market leaders in Belgium with 1060 Agency Hippiques. In 1986, the Dutch government granted Ladbroke the exclusive licence to operate the on and off track utilization in the Netherlands.

Ladbroke International are now looking to further strengthen their senior management team for their planned expansion in 1988 and beyond by recruiting a small number of experienced executives. They must have a successful record of achievement at senior management level and the ability to swiftly absorb our business and

Ladbroke. The Far From Leisurely Leisure Group.

SUBSTANTIAL PACKAGE

take on responsibility, at least at Director level, in one of our new business opportunities. In addition to a proven track record, the business professionals we seek will be ideally aged 30-45, be educated to degree level and have an MBA or relevant business qualification. This should be supported by at least 5 years' management experience gained preferably within an international company with possibly a finance or marketing background. Applicants must be fluent in English and at least one other European language and could already be resident in Continental Europe.

These positions carry very attractive salary and benefits packages, which can be flexible to suit individual circumstances. Additionally and equally important for the calibre of people we seek, career development opportunities are excellent.

Please reply with a full CV to Nick Jolly, Human Resources Director, Ladbroke Racing International, rue Auguste (115 18, 1000 Brussels, BELGIUM).

FINANCE MANAGER

ROLFE JUDD is a fast-growing practice in architecture, planning & interior design, with a strong portfolio of buildings for major commercial clients. Our staff currently numbers 100.

We are creating the post of Finance Manager, answering directly to the Board. In addition to controlling the basic accounting function, he/she will develop the Practice's management information systems and work with the Directors on strategic planning.

The ideal candidate will have hands-on experience in a service business and the drive to participate actively in Rolfe Judd's current phase of accelerated growth.

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HORIZONS A guide to career development

Sleuths of the stone age with an eye on the future

Rita Gardner, young, unmarried but with a car and a driver in South India, became a subject of curiosity. "Women would rub my skin to see if the white came off when I was about to descend a well with a rucksack. The driver got so bored explaining that I was studying quaternary environmental change that he made up stories. One day, when there was a queue of 150, he said: 'I'm telling them you are opening a factory.'"

Geographers reach the parts other professionals don't. But they also go increasingly into mainstream city jobs: accounting, marketing, administration. "Geography is seen as providing numerate and literate graduates with a broad knowledge of the world," says Tim Unwin of the Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, University of London.

His survey of employers' attitudes showed that most geography graduates go into commerce, industry and, at a reduced rate, into local government. Others continue studies, but with cut-backs. Fewer teach.

Some academics have expressed concern that geography has become too diverse. Others, including Rita, claim that the diversity embraces a host of specialties. Certainly, the new *Royal Geographical Guide to Postgraduate Geography in the British Isles* confirms the wealth of choice.

Subjects on offer from Aberdeen to Worcester cover, to quote from the list, Third World development, digital mapping, forestry, housing, prehistoric settlement and Soviet Russia, as well as the physical aspects of our world from coastal geomorphology to glaciology. Geographers home in on how commuters reach work, to how the earth was formed.

Dr Rita Gardner, aged 32, now back from the Wahiba Sand Sea project in Oman, is hoping to return to Sri Lanka in spring to work alongside archaeologists. She recently appeared on Channel 4 television, talking about the last 10,000 years, in a series on the British landscape.

"I was one of four consultants and we are now working on the book," she said at King's College, London, where she is a lecturer in physical geography. "It is my passionate interest to educate people about landscape."

This fascination was born during childhood holidays. It led to quaternary studies - "the recent past; the last two million years. It's like a beautiful jigsaw puzzle".

In simple language, she analyses ancient deposits, changes in beaches, dunes, soils and, by understanding the past, can help future predictions regarding climates, such as temperature changes and monsoons, and "man's misuse of the environment - erosion caused by clearing forests."

"I've brought back three huge trunks of sediments and rocks from Oman", she says with a smile. "Research has to be slotted in between teaching and administrative work in the department."

But it is research, including fieldwork in foreign countries, which leads to promotion. Even with a national reputation, pay is less than £15,000, and a job change could risk future redundancy.

Her husband, Martin Frost, has a joint contract with Kings College and London School of Economics with a totally different speciality: looking at how people get to work and the impact this has on the labour market (and vice versa).

This is funded by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory and involves

Ann Hill concludes that accountancy and jobs in the City can absorb the energies of a young geographer just as easily as climbing down wells or investigating the composition of atolls

billions of computerized figures. Conclusions are relevant to government planning, enterprise zones, inner cities, jobs and transport systems. "I enjoy the work in that it has an end purpose," says Mr Frost, whose tasks indicate the shift from fieldwork to computerization.

His and Rita's department has actually taken on more undergraduates this year, contrary to the national trend. That news should delight Nigel Winsor, who with his wife, Shane, runs the expedition office and expedition advisory centre at the Royal Geographical Society in its impressively dated Kensington base.

The centre helps about 400 school and college expeditions a year, but Nigel, born in Kenya 35 years ago, has extensive plans. He wants to help found the Exploration University, with field universities around the globe on sites from savannah to tropical forest, wetlands to islands.

His geographical ambitions were hatched when he studied life sciences at the Central London Polytechnic and founded its Exploration Society. Having raised funds for students to venture into the depths of Africa, his next commit-

BANKING & ACCOUNTANCY

The challenge of a career with... Michael Page International

Within the highly competitive field of overseas financial recruitment, Michael Page International is an acknowledged leader. Currently operating out of London, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and Sydney with further offices planned in other major international centres throughout the world. We can offer excellent opportunities for the young professionals who join us.

If you've a background in accountancy and are keen to broaden your experience in this challenging and exciting international arena then we can offer you the support and expertise of a highly motivated organisation.

You will be:

- success oriented
- an excellent communicator especially at senior management level
- commercially aware.

You will have:

- drive and self-motivation
- sales and marketing awareness
- international exposure.

The position as International Consultant has arisen through organic growth and internal promotion within the Company. Excellent prospects will be offered along with a remuneration package which includes a high basic salary, performance-related bonus, company car scheme and other large company benefits.

If you are interested in finding out more about this position, please contact: Warwick Holland on 01-831 0431 (evenings 01-765 2747), or write, enclosing full CV to: Michael Page International, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH.

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Our approach to examination training combines the use of external lecturers with an 'in-house' team of full-time qualified staff in a linked examination and tutorial system. We now wish to appoint a Manager, reporting to the National Director of Education and Training, who will co-ordinate these activities in London and play a key role in the development of future policy.

Candidates for this post will be Chartered Accountants with at least three years' post qualification experience, and ably developed interpersonal skills, who share our commitment to training. There are good prospects for further progression within the Firm, either in the human resource function or in one of our practice areas.

Please write with a full CV to:

Time Ball,
National Director of
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Deloitte Haskins + Sells,
128 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC4P 4JX

Deloitte Haskins + Sells

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The position involves the preparation of dealer profitability reports, systems for products and the understanding of futures and forward rate transactions.

The successful candidate will be a newly/recently qualified ACA with a strong personality capable of learning quickly in a highly competitive environment.

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The County Council is a major local authority with a turnover of some £200m, and employing over 14,000 staff to provide a range of important services, including Education, Police, Fire, Social Services, and Roads, for a fast growing population currently about 700,000.

THE JOB
The Council is at the forefront of national and financial management developments and this is a new post heading a small professional team engaged in providing financial and commercial advice and support services to those Council activities organised on a business footing.

LOCATION
Chichester is an attractive South Coast location offering food communication links, educational sporting and cultural facilities.

Further details about both the organisation and post can be obtained by telephoning the County Treasurer's secretariat on Chichester (0243) 777100, extn 2276.

Applications, giving details of qualifications, age, present salary, previous posts and experience, and the names of two referees, to:

S. Fieldhouse, Esq., M.A., I.P.F.A., County Treasurer, County Hall, Chichester, West Sussex, PO1 9HG. Closing date 27th November 1987.

west sussex

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Interested? Then send a full CV to me, Lil St George, Personnel Officer, at the address below. Alternatively telephone us for an application form on Swindon (0793) 512100 Ext. 117.

BOOK CLUB ASSOCIATES
Guild House, Farnsby Street
Swindon X SN99 9XX

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GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL TRUST
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The present Chief Accountant is retiring shortly and a successor is sought to head the Finance Department which has a staff of 17.

Full particulars of the post together with an application form can be obtained by writing or telephoning G.P.D.S.T. 26, Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AN. Telephone 01-222 9393.

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GOLF: AMERICAN RESUMES HIS APPREHENSIVE PURSUIT OF THE AILING DOLLAR

Nicklaus out to crash \$5m barrier

From Mitchell Platt, Golf Correspondent, Maui, Hawaii

Jack Nicklaus resumed his playing career in the Izumi Kapalua International on the Bay course here yesterday uncertain of what to expect. "I don't have any idea of how I will do but that's the way the game is, anyway," he said.

Nicklaus's fortunes on the fairways have plunged like the ailing dollar. He finished 127th in the official money list compared with a previous lowest of 71st during his 26 years on the United States PGA tour.

He had started the season needing only \$87,705 (about £50,000) to become the first player in history to earn \$5 million in official winnings on the US tour. Instead he managed only \$64,686 from 11 appearances to leave him with \$4,976,980 and only marginally ahead of Tom Watson (\$4,701,629).

"I obviously didn't play very well this year," said Nicklaus. "It irritates me even though playing the game is not such a priority for me now. Anyone who has ever played the game well likes to continue to do well. Certainly it would have been a lot more fun if that had been the case this summer."

Nicklaus acknowledges that his hectic business schedule has reduced his ability to compete at the age of 47, although it is only 19 months ago that he rolled back the years to win a record six US Masters. "I don't work on my game now the same way as I once did," he added. "When that's the case you cannot expect to compete against the kids who are spending 95 per cent of their time playing."

"There has been quite a boom in building golf courses and I've taken on a bit more than I normally would have. I've also been involved in the filming of my greatest 18 champion holes — which includes Muirfield and St Andrews — so that has also kept me busy."

Even so, with a first prize of \$150,000 at stake, Nicklaus set out in this unique event, which brings together 44 of the finest players in the world, PGA tour.

He had started the season needing only \$87,705 (about £50,000) to become the first player in history to earn \$5 million in official winnings on the US tour. Instead he managed only \$64,686 from 11 appearances to leave him with \$4,976,980 and only marginally ahead of Tom Watson (\$4,701,629).

determined to extract some satisfaction from the panoramic Bay course.

Andy Bean, the defending champion, has already achieved that by winning the curtain-raising "shoot-out" for which he earned \$3,500. That took Bean's winnings in four visits here to \$174,540.

Bean won a last hole "chip-off" against Sandy Lyle, the Izumi Kapalua International champion in 1984, after rivals, including Ben Crenshaw, Payne Stewart, Les Trevino and Larry Wadkins, had earlier fallen by the wayside.

Nick Faldo, the Open champion, Howard Clark and Ian Woosnam are also in the field along with José-María Olazábal, of Spain.

FISHING

Tenderness towards loving cousins

By Conrad Voss Bark

Great efforts are made at this time of the year on the chalk streams to get rid of the grayling. River keepers dislike grayling for interfering with trout fishing and have even called them "vermin". Frank Sawyer developed his grayling but to take out sacksful of them on the upper Avon.

Grayling are cousins of the trout, beautifully shaped and colourful fish, which have the charming habit of appearing to make love. When the female is spawning the male comes alongside and folds his large dorsal fin over her back in what appears to be a gesture of tenderness.

Grayling rise readily to the fly and indeed should serve as the fly for with anything else. The grayling fly is in a class of its own. The red tag, for example, is hardly associated with hardly any other fish and if one waits until the end of the trout season when the grayling are at their best a half-pounder fished in better is well worth having.

It is therefore not surprising that discriminating men have banded together to restore the grayling to the position of Arthur Ransome's belief, should be its rightful place as one of the great game fishes of the world.



The Golden Bear is back on the hunt: Nicklaus scenting out a trail strewn with hungry cubs

SCHOOLS FOOTBALL

Cooke's five-goal feast

By George Chesterton

As the second half of the term gets into full swing, Aldenham made a lively start against Charterhouse. Meera and Lewis were prominent but Leale headed Charterhouse into the lead by half-time. He scored again with another header and near the end Henkes made the final score 3-0 from a penalty.

Visiting Winchester, Charterhouse looked to be winning again, being 2-1 up, but the home team equalized in injury time.

Malvern have triumphed twice, winning 6-2 at Wolverhampton, the first success on that ground since 1975. Cooke had an exceptional day, scoring

five times, capitalizing on some excellent through passes. On Tuesday they entertained Bradford, winning by a goal scored in the first five minutes. Thereafter Malvern drew their match against Manchester GS 1-1.

Much of the play was dominated by Manchester, Miller scoring for them in the first half, and they might have been well ahead but for a fine display by Jones in the Shrewsbury goal. Wagstaff headed in the equalizer shortly before the end.

Forest's young side were pleased with a 2-0 win over Exeter.

SPORTS LETTERS

Helping to develop sport

From the Chairman of the Sports Council

Sir David Miller's account of the Sports Council (November 9) made an entertaining copy but has major and serious errors. We are particularly concerned about attacks on the director general of this council.

Let us start with some facts.

1. The implication that a vote of no confidence in John Wheatley would have been carried at last week's council meeting is based on no fact. The fact is that any member could have raised the issue but no one did so. It is also worth noting that a number of members have since reading the article, taken the trouble to contact the council to indicate that any such move would have been resisted.

2. There is no question of the director general "quitting quietly". He is subject to the normal council terms of employment and his retirement age is 65. There is provision for him to retire between 60 and 65, should he wish to do so.

3. To suggest that the director general would prepare a "Do-Inspired" letter illustrates both an ignorance of John Wheatley's integrity and the relationship between the director general and the chairman. After all, the council did publicly object to the Government's grant last year.

4. The management of the

council has been the subject of various reviews in the past few years. Both the recent staff inspection and the select committee inquiry (1985-86) demonstrated that the council was well run. However, we are not complacent and the council, on the initiative of the director general, has recently approved the introduction of a new staff structure to improve our effectiveness and efficiency still further.

5. To suggest that a different management system would have resulted in a more harmonious relationship with the Central Council of Physical Recreation is absurd. The CCPR is funded, through the Sports Council, by the public purse. As guardians of that public expenditure, it is entirely proper for us to ensure that it is spent effectively. There have been endless attempts to rationalize the annual negotiations but they have all foundered because the CCPR's judgement of a reasonable settlement has differed from that of the council.

There are real issues, which the Sports Council has to tackle, in helping to develop sport. Personal attacks based on inaccurate information and innuendo divert us from that task. Yours faithfully, JOHN W. SMITH, Chairman, Sports Council, 16 Upper Woburn Place, WC1.

Stable deal is miserable

From Miss Gizzle Rahman

Sir, Racehorse owners, trainers, jockeys, to say nothing of bloodstock agencies, are a considerably affluent set. There is also an essential seam in the racing network that is phenomenally rich in terms of contribution but shamefully low in terms of recognition.

I refer to the 6,000-odd stable lads and lasses who look after these hot-blooded young beasts seven days a week, who are all the time — by the very nature of their work, as with jockeys — exposed to danger. Lads are not only apprentices practising and learning their trade. They mainly comprise a hardy workforce of straightforward individuals trying to earn their living. And in return for their back-breaking work, there is more than one sometimes — including their efforts towards breaking in, calming and settling these gargantuan investments, they receive a meagre £91.59 for a 40-hour week, under £25,000 a year.

Despite the five per cent pay rise this year it stands as one of the lowest basic wages in the country. What is more they are covered by an insurance policy that can at best be described as rudimentary, if not toothless. The British horseracing industry is probably the richest and most prestigious in the world, which demands the question: Why this miserable deal?

The essence of the answer is that lads have no power against the National Trainers' Federation, a well administered body who regulate the basic wages of their employees. There are many reasons for the lads not effectively speaking up for themselves, not least their wide dispersal all over the countryside and villages, making it logistically very awkward to organise a co-ordinated body to see to their best interests, but one of the greatest obstacles is a common lack of confidence and self-esteem when presenting their case.

This attitude, almost of resignation to their lot, is an on-going legacy of days gone by when "the race" capitalized on their position of power upon the backs of the meek. It should not be allowed to persist in this day and age, especially as their work is dangerous and skilled as well as being very tough.

As the situation is, it leaves an unpleasant taste in the mouth of exploitation. Trainers are not, as Lester Piggott did to his cost, duping the Inland Revenue, but far worse, they are perpetuating a fundamentally anachronistic state of affairs. Trainers are denying the lads of their just deserts, to their own advantage. Yours faithfully, GIZELLE RAHMAN, Home Farm, Benliff, Sarnsbury, Suffolk.

Ticket auction

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, The indignation of the Rugby Football Union over the improper sale by clubs and clubs of their allotment of tickets for international matches (November 3) is easy to understand. As for their inquisitorial remedy, I wish them luck; and they will probably need it in these days when courses in "playing the market" form a normal part of secondary education.

The RFU might, however, like to consider a supplementary method of reducing the underhand scandal, by converting it into an overhand one. Let them set aside a number of seats, say 300, for public auction three days before each big match. (They auction wine nowadays, don't they?)

Rowing tribute

From Professor Jeffrey Lever

Sir, Your rowing correspondent's handsome tribute to Dick Phelps (November 3) evinced many happy memories of the Purtywile in the mid to late 1930s when, as a boy, I rowed from Westminster School boathouse. One of our greatest treasures was to have an outing, double-sculling with Dick, the "boatman" who was hired by the school to instruct aspiring scullers.

Like bidders for important pictures, the purchasers will be allowed the normal courtesy of anonymity, which might well be an attractive feature. To hold the auction only a few days before the match will queer the pitch of the double-dealing schools — their "outlets" will be in the position of heroin addicts who find they can obtain supplies without recourse to the old drug-peddler.

As for the money, which might easily amount to £60,000, it would accrue to some charitable body connected with sport, the said body being chosen on each occasion by the captain of the winning side — or (in the case of a draw) by the referee. Yours faithfully, ANDREW GILCHRIST, Arthur's Crag, Hazelbank, By Lanark.

I well remember my feelings of pleasure and elation at the seemingly amazing speed of the boat and recall the firm and kindly guidance and coaching coming from the bows. I am sure there must be many who share my recollections and join Jim Ralton in wishing Dick Phelps many happy returns of his birthday. Yours faithfully, JEFFREY LEVER, Thames boatman who was hired by the school to instruct aspiring scullers.

Court of Appeal

Law Report November 12 1987

Court of Appeal

Wife not bound in sale by forgery

Ahmed v Kendrick and Aslam

Before Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Nicholls (Judgment November 3)

A wife who owned property as a joint tenant with her husband was not bound by a sale to a bona fide purchaser where the husband, without her knowledge or subsequent consent, purported to convey the property by forging her signature on the transfer.

In those circumstances the transfer was effective to sever the beneficial joint tenancy and to pass to the purchaser the interest under the statutory trust for sale affecting the property which the husband had power to convey. Accordingly the wife retained her interest, subject to giving credit to the purchaser in respect of her liability under a mortgage discharged with her acquiescence out of the proceeds of sale.

The Court of Appeal so held allowing an appeal by Mrs Bushara Ahmed, the plaintiff, from Reading County Court and varying the order of Judge Holden who had directed, *inter alia*, that the plaintiff transfer her legal and beneficial interest in the property, known as 3 Stilton Close, Lower Earley, Reading, to Mr Steven John Kendrick, the first defendant, upon his paying to her the sum of £7,000.

Mr David Halpern for Mrs Ahmed, Mr David Foskett for Mr Kendrick.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE said that at some time before February 1984, Mr Riaz Ahmed arranged to purchase the property as a home for himself and his wife. He also arranged for a building society to advance a sum to himself and his wife on the security of a legal charge on the property.

Later the husband and wife went into occupation and were registered at the Land Registry as joint proprietors of the property. In August 1985 the wife left the husband who remained in the property.

On October 2, 1985, Mr Kendrick, as he understood the transaction, entered into a contract for the purchase of the property from the husband and wife for a price of £40,000. The part of the written contract handed over to him bore the

signatures of both the husband and the wife but the signature of the wife had been forged by the husband. On October 5, the husband informed the wife of the sale.

Completion took place on October 9. There was handed over to Mr Kendrick what purported to be a transfer of the property executed by both the husband and the wife but again the husband had forged the wife's signature.

At the request of the husband's solicitors Mr Kendrick paid the balance of the purchase price due on completion by way of two bankers' drafts, one in favour of the building society for the sum of £31,779 which sufficed to discharge the mortgage, and the other for the rest to the solicitors.

Mr Kendrick then went into possession. He was a bona fide purchaser for value not knowing of the forgery.

The wife learned of the transfer to Mr Kendrick and thereafter consulted solicitors who notified an inhibition against the property at the Land Registry.

Mr Kendrick's solicitors meanwhile had not succeeded in procuring his registration as proprietor of the property, the husband and wife being still shown as joint proprietors.

On September 1, 1986 the wife began proceedings against Mr Kendrick and the husband claiming possession, and by a third party notice Mr Kendrick claimed damages against the husband for fraudulent misrepresentation.

The first issue to be decided was whether the transfer to Mr Kendrick operated to sever the beneficial joint tenancy and pass the husband's severed beneficial interest to Mr Kendrick.

His Lordship set out section 63 of the Law of Property Act 1925. He said that since the 1925 property legislation a joint tenancy or a tenancy in com-

mon could no longer exist in land itself, but could only exist behind a trust for sale.

Immediately before the sale to Mr Kendrick the legal estate must have been held on statutory trust for sale to give effect to the respective beneficial interests of the husband and wife.

In reliance on the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Cedar Holdings Ltd v Green* ([1981] Ch 129) Mr Halpern submitted that section 63 did not avail Mr Kendrick and that the transfer passed him nothing.

In his Lordship's judgment, however, the decision in *Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd v Boland* ([1981] AC 487) had destroyed the authority of *Cedar Holdings* and the court would not follow that part.

Accordingly his Lordship concluded that the transfer was effective to sever the beneficial joint tenancy of the husband and wife and to pass to Mr Kendrick all the interest under the statutory trust for sale affecting the property which the husband had power to convey.

In his Lordship's view the remaining questions were the most difficult, namely what were the respective beneficial interests of the wife and Mr Kendrick under the statutory trust affecting the property; (ii) what order should be made regarding the property, bearing in mind that the legal estate was still outstanding in the husband and wife.

With regard to the first question it was clear that the wife was entitled to a share in the property, the value of her beneficial interest was £16,610, being one half of the difference between £65,000 and £31,779. An order in that form would not involve any unjust enrichment of the wife. His Lordship would accordingly allow the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE NICHOLLS delivered a concurring judgment. Solicitors: Boyes Turner & Burrows, Reading; Bower & Bailey, Reading.

Conviction under section not prosecuted is quashed

West Cumberland By Products Ltd v DPP

Before Lord Justice Parker and Mr Justice Kennedy (Judgment October 26)

Where a company had been prosecuted for an offence of conveying dangerous substances under regulation 10(2) of the Dangerous Substances (Conveyance by Road or Road Tankers and Tank Containers) Regulations (SI 1981 No 1059) and contrary to section 33 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, it was inappropriate to convict in reliance on section 36 of the 1974 Act when the prosecution had not presented its case on that basis.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held when it allowed the company's appeal by case stated against its conviction by Newbury Justices on January 30, 1987, of the offence under regulation 10(2) and section 33 of the 1974 Act.

Mr R. Alan Jones for the company, Mr Paul W. Reid for the prosecution.

LORD JUSTICE PARKER said that it was clear that regulation 10(2) applied to the driver of the vehicle and not the operator whereas regulation 10(1) applied to the operator. It was not submitted before the justices that the operator had been charged under section 36.

The prosecution had clearly examined the Approved Code of Practice to the 1981 Regulations (made in consultation between the Health and Safety Commission and the Secretary of State for Transport, in effect from December 16, 1983) and found

matters which it wished to rely on but had not been specified.

It was plain that the provisions of the code were, in nature, but they became good and complete evidence of an offence unless the court was satisfied that a requirement or prohibition had been complied with otherwise than by way of the code. The code could not impose a duty on a party which could only be specified in the Regulations or the section.

The only way an operator could be charged was under section 36 which had not been done.

Mr Justice Kennedy agreed. Solicitors: Dennis Berry & Co, Reading; Crown Prosecution Service, Thames Valley.

Mr Timothy Walker, QC and Mr Andrew Smith for the first defendant, Mr Andrew Longmore, QC and Mr Adam Fenton for the plaintiffs, Mr Michael Ogden, QC and Mr Christopher Purchas for the second and third defendants.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR said that in September 1978 a severe gale struck the coast of Norway and damaged a fish farm operated by Fjordlaks Tafoed A/S who were insured under a policy issued by the plaintiffs, a large Norwegian insurance company.

The plaintiffs claimed 90 per cent of the risk in Lloyd's and the first defendant was the representative underwriter. The second and third defendants were brokers in London.

The important issue of law

was whether on the facts of the present case there was power to apportion under the 1945 Act and thus reduce the damages recoverable by the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs pleaded their claim against the brokers in contract and in tort.

Mr Longmore submitted that if a plaintiff made his claim in contract contributory negligence could not be relied on by the defendant, whereas it was available if the claim was made in tort. He relied upon two decisions at first instance, *A. B. Marintans v Comer Shipping Co Ltd* ([1985] 1 WLR 1270) and *Basildon District Council v J. F. & P. Properties Ltd* ([1985] QB 839).

The judge said: "The question whether the 1945 Act applies to claims brought in contract can arise in a number of cases. Three categories can conveniently be identified: (i) where the defendant's liability arises from some contractual provision which does not depend on negligence on the part of the defendant; (ii) where the defendant's liability arises from a contractual obligation which is expressed in terms of taking care (or its equivalent) but does not correspond to a common law duty to take care which would exist in the given case independently of the contract; (iii) where the defendant's liability in contract is the same as his liability in the tort of negligence independently of the existence of any contract."

The present case fell fairly and squarely within the judge's category (iii). Mr Longmore submitted that the judge was wrong to hold himself bound by *Sayers v Harlow Urban District Council* ([1958] 1 WLR 623) because the report made it obvious that in that case the plaintiff never suggested that the plea of breach of warranty barred the power to apportion under the 1945 Act.

His Lordship would consider the construction of the 1945 Act. The opening words of section 1(1) were very wide — "where any person suffers damage as the result partly of his own fault and partly of the fault of any other person or persons . . .".

When considering the "fault of any other person or persons" the definition in section 4 that applied "negligence, breach of statutory duty or other act or omission which gives rise to a liability in tort" was applied.

By section 4 . . . "fault" means negligence, breach of statutory duty or any other act or omission which gives rise to a liability in tort or would, apart from this Act, give rise to the defence of contributory negligence.

When considering the "fault of any other person or persons" the definition in section 4 that applied "negligence, breach of statutory duty or other act or omission which gives rise to a liability in tort" was applied.

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England avoid hosts in finals

Belgrade — England will avoid West Germany in the initial stages of next summer's European Championship finals (Stuart Jones writes). Ted Croker, the Secretary of the

Championship qualifiers

HOSTS: West Germany
GROUP 1: Spain or Romania
GROUP 2: Italy or Sweden
GROUP 3: Soviet Union
GROUP 4: England
GROUP 5: Netherlands (subject to UEFA ratification)
GROUP 6: Denmark
GROUP 7: Republic of Ireland

Football Association, said here yesterday that the hosts will be seeded first and Bobby Robson's side have been elevated to second place.

Although the composition of the two groups has yet to be established, England already know that they will play their matches in Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Düsseldorf.

After yesterday's victory, Robson said: "We had never won in Brazil and we did; we had never won in the Soviet Union and we did; we have never won in Yugoslavia and we have. No manager in the world could achieve better."

"When we missed out on the last European Championship final, I was at my lowest ebb. Tonight I'm at my highest. I think we can compete with the best in the world now. I kept pinching myself when the third goal went in and then the fourth — I could hardly believe what was happening. We were playing so slick and so well, they just couldn't live with us. This result will raise a few eyebrows around Europe."

Although he refused to select any individuals for special praise, he complimented his side. "It was a team effort. We punished them early on and after that we were never in any trouble."

Robson said his players had benefitted enormously from last Saturday's League inactivity.

Spine chiller at the Marakana

From Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent
Belgrade

Yugoslavia 1
England 4

England yesterday sent a shudder down the spines of all the contenders for the European title. In a city and in a land that they have found the most inhospitable in the world, they qualified for next summer's finals with a dazzling victory of extravagant ease and conviction.

Four goals up within a mere 24 minutes, their achievement in claiming their first ever victory in Yugoslavia refreshed memories of the golden evening in Brazil three years ago. Appropriately enough, Red Star Belgrade's stadium is known as the Marakana, an almost exact echo of the famous theatre in Rio de Janeiro.

Led by Bryan Robson, who overtook Peters to become his country's most prolific mid-field goal scorer, England's dominance of the whole of their closing qualifying tie was so forceful that the suggestion they may win the trophy itself is not based on patriotic fervour. They belittled a team of lavishly talented individuals.

The flaw that runs through the Yugoslav game, the frailty of their spirit, was exposed yet again but England's glory

Group four

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	3	3	0	0	10	3	11
Yugoslavia	3	0	1	2	7	10	3
Turkey	3	0	1	2	5	12	2
N Ireland	3	0	1	2	4	10	2

Not including result of last round matches between Northern Ireland and Turkey

PREVIOUS RESULTS: 1986: Oct 15: England 3, Northern Ireland 0. Oct 28: Yugoslavia 4, Turkey 0. Nov 25: England 2, Yugoslavia 0. Turkey 0, Northern Ireland 0. 1987: Apr 1: Northern Ireland 0, England 2. Apr 28: Turkey 0, England 2. Northern Ireland 1, Yugoslavia 2. Oct 14: England 6, Turkey 1. Yugoslavia 3, Northern Ireland 0.

GOALING RECORD: Dec 16: Turkey v Yugoslavia.

should not be diminished. Not since 1936, when Hungary were beaten 6-2, has the national team returned from the other side of the Continent with such a substantial triumph.



One for the record books: Robson turns to volley goal No. 3 to overtake Peters's mid-field marksanship for his country (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

In immediately pulling the first brick out of their own wall, the Yugoslavs contributed to a collapse the size and speed of which lay far, far beyond realistic expectations.

Hadzibegovic's initial error, and adventurous back header, was compounded by Elsner, the sweeper hesitatingly shepherding the ball, and an equally diffident goalkeeper, Ravnica. Both of them lingered over the possibilities and Beardsley, with an opportunistic touch usually associated with his striking

partner, punished them by hooking England into the lead.

Ravnica, hurt in collecting another ill-advised back pass as he collided with Lineker, soon suffered more painful damage. Again it was at least partly self-inflicted by him and Elsner, who collected his clearance inside the area. The offence provided England with a potentially dangerous indirect free kick.

Barnes, with the assistance of Bryan Robson, provoked the first of many gasps of admiration with a crisp drive

that took a slight deflection. Only 16 minutes had gone and within another eight England, astonishingly, had doubled their total and were threatening to break any number of records.

The source on both occasions was a corner. Steven took the first and, after Webb had bravely nodded the ball back into the danger area, Bryan Robson turned sharply and volleyed firmly home.

In a state of mental confusion and physical disarray, Yugoslavia were forced to

concede possession and retreat towards the fear of one of the heaviest defeats in their history. Radaca, their substitute goalkeeper, lifted them after the interval with two agile saves. In parrying the drive from Webb and blocking an attempt by Barnes, he restored the belief and the pride of Yugoslavia.

For more than an hour Shilton's greatest discomfort was to gather a strong back pass from Butcher. A free kick by Bazzarevic eventually tested his reflexes and Stojkovic, from another cor-

ner, belatedly beat him. Yugoslavia's consolation, 10 minutes from time, was as empty as will be their final tie

YUGOSLAVIA: M Ravnica (Rijeka); V Radeica, RAD Belgrade; Zoran Vujovic (Borac); M Batic (Zvezdara); S Katanec (Partizan Belgrade); M Elsner (Naci); M Jovanovic (Real Madrid); F Hadzibegovic (Spartak); D Stojkovic (Red Star Belgrade); M Anusovic (Dinamo Zagreb); F Vokac (Partizan Belgrade); M Bazzarevic (Spartak); Zlatko Vujovic (Borac).

ENGLAND: P Shilton (Derby County); G Stevens (Everton); K Sanson (Aston Villa); S Butler (Everton); A Adams (Arsenal); T Butcher (Rangers); S Redman (Manchester United); P Field, Everton; M Ward (Nottingham Forest); G Hoddle (Monaco); P Beardsley (Liverpool); G Lineker (Barnes); J Barnes (Liverpool). Referee: M Vautrol (France).

Government insistent decision was FA's

By Ian Stafford

The Government insisted yesterday that it had not placed any pressure on the Football Association to ban a planned match between England and Argentina, and that Mrs Thatcher, the alleged instigator, was unaware that the match was even in prospect.

Fiercely denying that it had demanded the match be cancelled, the Government released the exchange of letters on the subject between the Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, and Ted Croker, the FA Secretary.

"At the Football League centenary dinner you mentioned that the FA were considering inviting Argentina to participate in the Rous

Cup next year," Moynihan wrote last month, "but that the Government's view would be welcomed before the FA took any final decision. I have consulted colleagues at the Foreign Office. There are no foreign policy or security reasons which would lead the Government to deter you from inviting Argentina."

"The decision, therefore, is one for the FA to make. In considering the matter I am sure you will want to reflect carefully on the possibility of adverse public reaction and perhaps hooliganism which conceivably could occur if Argentina did play at Wembley next year. It would be a great shame if our progress

with restoring the good name of English football abroad was adversely affected."

In replying, Croker wrote: "Following receipt of your letter it has been decided not to extend an invitation to Argentina to take part in the Rous Cup in 1988. Your advice in this matter is appreciated."

A spokesman for Moynihan reiterated that he did not place any pressure on the FA to ban the match, planned for next May at Wembley. "He stressed that the decision was entirely up to them."

Bert Millichip, the Chairman of the FA, was heavily criticized last night for the FA's action. "There is absolutely no reason from a political viewpoint why the match should not go ahead," George Foulkes, the Shadow Foreign Minister, said. "We think the cancellation of this match is quite extraordinary and should be reconsidered."

Dr Peter Willems, the secretary of the South Atlantic all-party council, was outraged by the FA's decision. "It is most unfortunate that Mr Millichip should appear to misrepresent Government policy. It is a great pity that he did not think of all the possibilities when first considering the fixture. If he had done so he would not have unnecessarily caused such offence to Argentina. The worst aspect of all, however, is that it is totally wrong for Mr Millichip to cover up his embarrassment by blaming the Government."

Speaking from Belgrade yesterday, Millichip denied saying that pressure had been put on him. "They just did not think the match was advisable at this time," he said.

Brady's toast to Scots

By Ian Stafford

The Republic of Ireland were celebrating last night after Scotland's 1-0 win in Bulgaria had earned them a place in next year's European Championship finals. It will be the Republic's first appearance in either the European or World Cup finals.

Bulgaria needed only a win or draw to go through themselves and had not been beaten at home for five years. However, they were defeated by a goal from the Heart of Midlothian player, Gary Mackay, three minutes from time.

Liam Brady, whose 67 international appearances make him the Republic's most capped player, reacted to the result by saying: "I will buy any Scotsman I see tonight a drink." Brady, now 31, is delighted with his country's qualification although he will not be eligible for the first two games in West Germany following his dismissal in the Republic's 2-0 victory against Bulgaria in Dublin last month.

"I think we deserved to qualify but, to be honest, I thought we had blown our chance because I couldn't see Scotland winning in Sofia, and so I owe Andy Roxburgh an apology."

The Republic's goalkeeper, Pat Bonner, of Celtic, said: "It is fantastic for Jack Charlton and for some of the older players, like Liam Brady and Frank Stapleton. They have given Ireland tremendous service and have never had the chance to play in a major finals."

"It is a tremendous achievement to come to Bulgaria and win," Roxburgh said. "I think the Bulgarians showed nervousness and did not play as well as they are capable of playing. But, in view of their record at home, it is a great win for us."

Scotland report, page 47

A lesson of sadness for a fragmented nation

COMMENTARY

David Miller

Chief Sports Correspondent



Belgrade England trampled all over Yugoslavia, yet seldom has opposition so meekly lain down for the slaughter. Of England's four goals in the first half hour, only the second, sharply taken by Barnes following an indirect free kick, was distinguished. The Yugoslav defence did not so much collapse as surrender.

The future of Ivan Osim, Yugoslavia's manager, must be bleak following bizarre errors of selection. To omit Jankovic, of Real Madrid, from midfield was inexplicable, and by the time that Jankovic replaced Elsner, England were already four in front. To have used Elsner as a sweeper, when he has been playing in midfield for Nice, was, at the least, unwise.

Such was the capitulation in Yugoslavia's defence that their midfield and attack, where their skill lay, never had a chance. When they did get the ball, they were comprehensively smothered by England's midfield until late in the game by which time it had become irrelevant; and Yugoslavia never had time to throw enough men forward to exploit any possible weakness in England's back four.

Osim had been obviously worried beforehand about the possible temperamental frailty of his team, but in the event it was technical failure that betrayed them. In addition to Elsner, Hadzibegovic, of Sochaux, and Ravnica, in goal, had a disastrous opening spell.

Stojan Protic, a Yugoslav who has been press attaché at the past five World Cup final competitions, said resignedly: "It is far better for next summer's European finals that England should be there rather than our team, which has failed so badly tonight."

Even if England received

the most unexpected of gifts, they also gave the Yugoslavs a sharp lesson in positive football. They reflected the objective of our Football League teams which have dominated European competitions for 10 years by denying the opposition the ball.

Bobby Robson had said beforehand that the match would be determined by possession, and the England midfield seized on the Yugoslavs like hounds pursuing the fox. Stojkovic, Mlinaric, Bazzarevic and Katanec were never given a yard of space in the first hour, so that we saw almost nothing of Vokri, the destroyer of Northern Ireland last month; nor of the talented Zlatko Vujovic, playing in his fifteenth international and the man whose wasted chances might have drawn the first leg at Wembley.

Whenever Yugoslavia did find a moment of rhythm, Butcher, absent in Düsseldorf, and Adams had none of the uncertainties which had given West Germany so much scope. Yet they will play in more demanding matches than this. Typically, when Baljic split the midfield in the 37th minute with a superb through pass to Vujovic, the Yugoslav captain found himself instantaneously surrounded by three defenders.

The result is an additional sorrow to a nation already beleaguered by economic and political crises, and by an

accentuation, since the death of Tito, of the fragmented loyalties among seven or eight races. The huge stadium of the Red Star club, that symbolic manifestation of the nation, was filled with patriotic songs before the start. How they longed for some tangible moment of identifiable unity. These are lean times for the Red Star club itself.

Football, sadly, was to provide no momentary euphoria. The first goal after only three minutes epitomized much of what was to follow, a performance only marginally rescued by a second half in which the home side were the only scorers.

England's manager can now look optimistically towards the finals, and forget the criticism which has surrounded many phases of his five seasons in command. He has made mistakes, as everyone does, and may yet make more, but he should now have come to recognize two factors: that a consistent selection and consistent formation — but weigh any toying with passing fancies and alternatives, and that a 4-4-2 formation, while it may not be the most attractive, is the most reliable for a side which plays together less frequently than once a month.

Barnes last night showed that, even though joining Liverpool may have given him his abilities new freedom, he can meet the responsibilities of a flexible winger-cum-midfielder. He was challenging for possession regularly when Yugoslavia were still only one down and might yet have recovered, while his drifting forward runs brought applause from a crowd increasingly disillusioned. A mature Barnes would open new horizons for an England team with some sound basics but, other than Lineker, still short on inspiration.

Now will it help such cities as Birmingham to develop their squads of international talent in sport if they, and their coaches, lose the use of their own facilities.

Of course, there is an important place for private initiatives in sport and leisure provision. Financial investment can be provided well beyond the resources of local governments, but it is essential that this is done in co-operation with local government as part of a comprehensive leisure service. Adequate staff training programmes are needed which can hardly be provided on a one-off situation. International squad training is not possible on the basis of economic charges alone.

Most important of all, we have to see leisure provision as a social service, part of a philosophy of life which provides choice and good living for all our citizens. This may cost money but the cost of leaving our communities to fester, of allowing the deprived to be priced out of our sports facilities, will be a great deal more.

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Coaches oppose AAA

By Ian Stafford

The AAA is facing stiff opposition from Britain's leading athletics coaches over their plans for picking the 1988 Seoul Olympic team. The coaches, who met for their autumn conference at a Watford hotel last weekend, also want overseas athletes banned from next season's AAA/WAAA championships.

Headed by Frank Dick, the director of coaching, the 30 leading coaches were unanimous in their support for the elite system, used for previous Olympics and the recent world championships in Rome, where athletes deemed to be equipped to compete with distinction were selected. The coaches are now backing a system of A and B

qualifying standards which will allow younger athletes the chance to gain experience. "We concluded that in suitable cases there should be pre-selection," Dick said.

They also decided that the winners of each event in the AAA/WAAA championships in August should be automatically selected for Seoul, provided they have reached the A standard. "The first past the post should be picked," Dick added, "but not the first two. That would be shutting the door too much." Their ideas oppose the AAA's intended system of no pre-selection, with the first and second in the championships automatically picked if they have attained only the B standard.

Diagnosis on Brave

The illness afflicting Dancing Brave, the champion racehorse of 1986, has been diagnosed as Marie's Disease, a complaint very rare in racehorses. Marie's Disease is caused by a lump in the chest which could be an abscess, a cyst or a cancer.

However, it was confirmed by Dalham Hall Stud last night that there had been "some clinical improvement" in Dancing Brave's condition. A Stud spokesman said: "The horse is an excellent patient and is more comfortable, but it is too early to determine what course the illness will take."

Wood selected

Clare Wood, who made her Wightman Cup debut last month, is named in Britain's team for the European women's team competition in Sweden along with Sara Gomer and Anne Hobbs, while Joe Durie is rested.

Wood: chosen for Britain
Clare Wood, who made her Wightman Cup debut last month, is named in Britain's team for the European women's team competition in Sweden along with Sara Gomer and Anne Hobbs, while Joe Durie is rested.

New captain

Mexico City (AFP) — Raul Ramirez has been dismissed as Mexico's non-playing Davis Cup captain and replaced by the man he succeeded five years ago — Ives Lemaitre.

Skier injured

Berne (Reuters) — Karl Alpgier, of Switzerland, the downhill bronze medal winner in the world championships this year, has been injured during training at Saas-Fee.

Club clean-out

Following talks with the chairman, John Deacon, Alan Ball, the Portsmouth manager, has placed nine players on the transfer list.

END COLUMN

Lessons that must be heeded

By Denis Howell

Minister for Sport between 1974 and 1979 and the Opposition spokesman on sport.

There is cause for considerable concern about the future of British sport, as well as the philosophy of a developing leisure service, arising from a number of Government proposals in education and local government community sport provision. Until now, these policies have been looked at in isolation; when considered as a whole, the dangers become apparent.

The foundation of all British sport is to be found in our schools. Unless basic skills are taught there, and a love of sport generated, they rarely develop in later life, certainly not to the standards required for success at international level.

It is a great worry to discover that, in the haste to lay down a central curriculum in our schools, the Government proposes to halve the number of hours devoted to physical education. PE is not a peripheral subject. It deals with the need to provide for exercise and healthy pursuits and, particularly, it introduces school sport and team games which are very much in the interests of individual scholars as they are for the whole of sport.

Even more serious is the effect of the continuous confrontation between Government and teachers, leading to the introduction of contracts setting out minimum hours of work. Teachers who were delighted to give voluntary service to sport are no longer prepared to do so. The development of sporting talent is the first casualty.

Community will lose rights

Then we have the rights of schools to opt out of the local government situation. The community will be unable to demand that expensive leisure and sports facilities are available to them as of right, even when most of these school facilities have been provided by the community through their local authorities. We shall be back where we were 25 years ago, when access to such amenities was at the discretion of heads and governors.

It is difficult to see the Government financing leisure provision as an essential ingredient of its proposals for local option in schools which go independent, but unless it does so it will create an enormous waste of expensive resources. It will also take such schools out of the pattern of leisure provision which we desperately need in our cities.

Finally, we have the ideological prejudices intent upon privatizing the services of sport and leisure provided by local authorities. The full extent of this nonsense can be seen from the statements of environmental ministers to the effect that, although local authorities will have to hand over the running of their facilities for private interests to run at a profit, they will still have to pay the local charges.

Deprived would be priced out

In terms of a social service or a leisure service, the bottom line will be everything. Local authorities will be able to provide schemes for the unemployed, the elderly and the handicapped, but these on low wages, as well as young workers, housewives and others, will simply be priced out of the facilities which they have helped create.

Now will it help such cities as Birmingham to develop their squads of international talent in sport if they, and their coaches, lose the use of their own facilities.

Of course, there is an important place for private initiatives in sport and leisure provision. Financial investment can be provided well beyond the resources of local governments, but it is essential that this is done in co-operation with local government as part of a comprehensive leisure service. Adequate staff training programmes are needed which can hardly be provided on a one-off situation. International squad training is not possible on the basis of economic charges alone.

Most important of all, we have to see leisure provision as a social service, part of a philosophy of life which provides choice and good living for all our citizens. This may cost money but the cost of leaving our communities to fester, of allowing the deprived to be priced out of our sports facilities, will be a great deal more.

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